CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES, OR STINGS, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 13½d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,203—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1890.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Glentromie", "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... Rs. 21 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th Aug.
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	28th Aug.
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th September, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 8, 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	will sail on or about the
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	660	15th Aug.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Valluschino	3,500	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"Passengers should be on board early on the morning of departure, as the steamer will leave the docks at 7 a. m."
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a. m., on 17th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming, English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 20th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1890. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL, A. Buck		4,100	500, about 16th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines
For further particulars., apply to,
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
BANCOORA	2,880	1st September.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	On or about 15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1890. Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their wellknown Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.
Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle, so that any one can use it.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.
Send a post card to
DRUMMOND AND Co., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

ABU HOTEL.

AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	"	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	"	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	"	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	"	550
Bijan Cottage full Compass	"	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	"	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	"	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	"	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	"	850

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER & Co. have the pleasure to announce a reduction in the prices of Wines, Spirits, Stores, etc., etc.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusully large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	10 12	6 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	10 12	6 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.		
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	14 0	8 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 8	11 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	28 0	15 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34 0	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

IODIZED

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but special virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

NEW SCARVES.
SILK SQUARES, &c.

A CHOICE selection the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot, or Pin, Rs. 1-12 each.
THE FOUR-IN-HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.
THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black, Fancy and Self, from Rs. 2-8 each.
THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.
WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.
RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.
SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." "Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent training course." "J. B. Hays, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette. 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Risk-Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
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BORHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£15 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
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A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES,
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
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In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
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BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
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FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON.

A certain and never failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sores-Throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletes, and those who undergo great exertion, re-invigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.

A deadly enemy to all aches and pains, leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi. Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge

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HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY
PARAGON FRAMES, (FOX'S)
NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ..... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8
Gent's Rich Spitalfield's Twill Silk (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S Steel Paragon Frames, Extra Light Small Folding Fashionable Umbrella, Special Selected Sticks and Handles ... Rs. 15-8 and 17 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, through registered post, up to 1 o'clock p.m., Gun fire on the 26th August, 1890, for the SUPPLY for three years, viz., from 1st September, 1890, to 31st August, 1893, at this Port, by Contract, of ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR USE in the OFFICERS' GENERAL MESS of H. M. Indian Troopships.

For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th August, 1890, or apply to the undersigned.

A. CAMPBELL.
Offg. Resident Transport Officer,
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, August 14th 1890.

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POONA SEASON.—TO LET, at Poona, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 6, Right Flank Lines, Wanowri. Rent moderate.—Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable provisions, deadstock, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
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SALE OF A COOK-HOUSE IN MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from Lieut. R. T. R. Lawrence, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., in the compound of the Native Station Hospital, Marine Lines, all the materials of the said Cook-house or small hut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co.'s will be resumed TO-MORROW, from No. 1681.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property in Kandawady, by order of Dr. Atmaram Pandrung advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

10 bales grey shirtings.
9 ,, ,, dhotees.
10 cases T red cambrics.
5 ,, prints.
5 ,, white shirtings.
13 ice cream freezers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 quart sizes.
3 cases sponge.
1 ,, 100 doz Oppenheimer Brothers and Co's Chlorodyne.
18 cases J. Leremon and Co's brandy in quarts and pints.
1 set best plated English single harness.
2 ,, ,, brass mounted ,,
1 ,, ,, plated English double harness.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong and serviceable double seated brougham.
1 ,, second-hand office shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Committee of adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY the 19th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Major H. W. Ind, consisting of uniform dresses, swords belts, and knots, spurs leather, official case, wearing apparel, Cavalry sketching case, plated spoons and forks, a double barrel C. F. hammerless 12 bore gun by Trolly in case, a 380 rock rifle with cartridges, a double barrel pistol in case revolver, hunting side and military saddles and bridles, luncheon basket, books, 2 boxes of orchids and sundry other articles.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY, BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD RABAJEE THAKUR, Esq., B. A., C. S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books, relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

Catalogues, are published, and the library is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID GOLD AND SILVER WARE.

Under instructions from the officer in charge, Government Toshakhana, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, gold and silver ware, consisting of trays, cups and saucers small and large tumblers, thalees &c.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 English cork boat covered with waterproof canvas, 15 feet long.
On account of the underwriters.
7 dozen umbrellas.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 chesnut riding horse, 14-1½, rising 7 years, carries a lady with saddle and bridle.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted single-seated brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab galloway, goes in harness and saddle.
1 high wheeled dog-cart with a strong grey Arab horse and harness.
1 Surat cow with calf giving 4 seers of milk with every day.
1 second hand strong victoria.
1 palanquin office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBIES.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of Roopchand Gopychand—

1 lot 77 excellent rubies weighing 23¼ ruttics.
1 ,, 233 ,, ,, 34½ ,,
1 ,, 252 ,, ,, 37 ,,
1 lot 651 rough rubies weighing 45½ ruttics.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Nusserwanjee Dinsha Chapgur, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of October, 1888, the undermentioned valuable landed property. Or further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, the mortgagee's attornies at their office, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of the road, called Bazar Gate Street, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-three, and one-ninth square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Ardeshir Jeswanjee Karanjia, on or towards the east by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the south by the property of Pestonjee Shapoorjee Guzdur, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistry, and partly by the property of Bhoga.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT POONA, ON THE BUND ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 22nd September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the concerned the following very valuable landed properties in one or two lots as may suit the intending purchasers.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Poona, assessed by the Poona Municipality under No. 63, in the registration sub-district of Haveli, in the district of Poona containing by admeasurement 12,100 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Lines, on or towards the south by the property of Hurry Rowjee, on or towards the east by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon, known by the name of Jockey House and on or towards the west by the property Hurri Rowjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Major C. J. Cautley, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. Ludha Ebhram & Co.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Poona assessed by the Poona Municipality, under No. 70, within the registration sub-district of Haveli in the district of Poona, containing by admeasurement 10,065 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the north by the G. I. P. Railway lines, on or towards the south by the property of Jacob Elias David Sassoon known as "Jockey House," on or towards the east by the Bund Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Jacob E. D. Sassoon, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Surgeon General Webb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 101, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussel carpets, &c., &c., the property of B. D. ARMOUR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: FAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchants of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay, a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Carding's Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tom—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximæ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire for Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers-in-Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

A COIN'S—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sing in Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie—Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Alli—Mahimudey Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences.
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to volume.
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NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent or Rs. 50 per share is declared payable, Free of Income Tax, on and after the 14th instant, to registered shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 13th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for Branch Pipe drains, Cast iron down pipes and fittings and other house drainage connection works in the First Section of the Drainage Scheme.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

AHMEDABAD WATER WORKS, CAST IRON PIPES, etc.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of Cast Iron Socket Pipes, Bends, Junctions, Taper Pipes and Collars and Sluice Valves, required for the Ahmedabad Water Works, for delivery at the Pipe depot, near the Railway Station, at Ahmedabad.

Schedules of Pipes, &c, as well as specifications and conditions of contract and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Cast Iron Pipes, &c" and delivered at the Ahmedabad Municipal Office, not later than 2 p.m., (Madras time) on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 without which no tender will be received.

The President Ahmedabad Municipality does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 12th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1890. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 5th August, 1890.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secret

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 330xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	30,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Bent Gleaning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Bent (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	220
Bombay Cotton	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National S. W. Co. Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
Cowell's Cawnpore Press Co, Ltd.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Hengoli Press Press Co., Ltd.	750	100	all	...	160
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	6,00	1,000	1,000	...	2'2
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	540
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr ct.	50
Mercantile	11,000	125	125	10	55
ofuseli Co	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	1725
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	175
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	575
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	800	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	200	..	230
Stuart	..	1,000		60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	67
Bellary S. & W. Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	690
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	400
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	885
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	905
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	555
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	455
David Mill	1,600	500	500	15	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	555
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	440
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	256
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	695
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	2,000	2,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	175
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,195
azagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	610
riental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,035
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh ashis	3,000	500	500	Nil.	305
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	615
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	..	635

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock & Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	14	122
Bapty Bros	8,625	200	185	18	40 xds
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited,	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	725xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,290
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	820
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	..
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	775
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	...	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	5,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co, Ld	600	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	174	26½	336
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	395
Prince of Wales Fire in.	250	8,000	1,000	No Dvd	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	6
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,150
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	101 9-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	nom'
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nal
City of Paris ean	
Port Trust Bonds	97½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-3-6
Carolus	"	235
Mexican Dollars	"	222
Five-Franc Pieces	"	233
Bar Silver, 17/8 betterness	"	106-7
Gold Leaf	"	20
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	19-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	19-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	19-8
Pekin do	"	19-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Football, Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A., 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Megna arrived yesterday from Coconada.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Canton (s), for Hongkong; Manitoba (s), Jeddah, &c.; Drummond (s), Calcutta; and Swordsman (s), Zanzibar, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Manitoba left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Canton and the s.s. Swordsman left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, closed at Karachi, at 3-20 p.m. yesterday.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A JUDGE.—The Honb'le Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., attended by invitation an entertainment given by the Saraswut Samuha, in the Samuha Hall, Kandewady, on Sunday.

LOST.—Jehangeershaw Heerashaw, residing at Chowpatty, reports that he dropped a pair of gold spectacles on Wednesday last, somewhere between his residence and the Fort.

POLO.—The game this afternoon at 5-15, will be Poona Trial Team (Stripes)—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Prevost, and Boileau,—*vs.* The World (Whites)—Messrs. Philips, Summer, Bateson, Boyd, Lovett, and Steel.

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.—The Elphinstone, Cricket Club will play a match with H. M's Custom's team (Carlton Ground), on Saturday; and with the Elphinstone College Gymkhana (Esplanade), on Sunday. The E. C. Club sends another team on the same day (Sunday) to play against the local team at Poona.

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Bhow Viram, residing at Bunder Lane, reports that his daughter, aged 5 years, named Suckoo, was enticed away by a man, named Luximon on Wednesday from his house, and taken to Dhobie Taloo, where he stripped her of her silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 10, and absconded.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.—Mr. William Unger, of Sardar's Mansions, writes to us:—"In reference to this case, as there is a certain amount of similarity about the names, will you allow me to state that I am in no way connected with the person charged yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, with a serious offence, under the Indian Penal Code."

THE LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the Committee of the Lord Reay Memorial Fund was held last evening at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., to consider a proposal for entrusting the execution of a marble statue of Lord Reay to a first-class artist, who had been recommended for the work, and for the transaction of other business. The proceedings were conducted privately.

CRICKET.—To-day the return match between the Parsi Eleven and the Poona team will be played in Poona, for which place the Parsis under their captain, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, left yesterday afternoon by the G. I. P. Railway mail train. His Excellency the Governor has invited both the teams to lunch with him at the Council Hall. Several Parsis have proceeded to Poona to witness the match which will be of no small interest to the public.

SCIENTIFIC BRANCH OF THE GRANT COLLEGE LYON SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the above Society was held on Tuesday last, in the lecture hall of the Grant Medical College. There were present Drs. Bhandarkar, Masina, Sethna, Surveyor, Trilokekar, Kher, Bharucha, and nearly all the students of the College. The president, Dr. Wellington Gray, delivered the first of a series of lectures on photography. He traced the history of the science and the development it has undergone since the beginning of the present century, and dwelt at some length on its chemical and physical aspects. The lecture was throughout illustrated by means of diagrams and experiments. On the motion of Mr. Disana, seconded by Mr. Bardi, a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer brought the meeting to a close.

ANOTHER BREACH OF ABKARI RULES.—At the instance of Mr. Neill Devlin, Abkari Inspector, Bahadur Fuzroodeen was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with selling *ganja*, an intoxicating drug, without a licence in contravention of Act V. of 1878-80. In consequence of certain information that he had received the inspector handed some Portuguese Indian coins to a Mahomedan, near the Crawford Market, with instructions to go to the accused and ask him for a smoke of the drug. Bahadur, unaware of his position, lighted the pipe and handed it to his customer. A policeman immediately stepped across the street with the inspector and arrested the accused with the marked coins in his pockets. It was also shown in evidence by the Mahomedan that the accused sold him the drug. Prisoner, who denied the charge, was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

A DISHONEST BUTLER.—Before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Roberts charged Kursun Jairam, described as a butler, with a double charge of theft, one of which was for being in possession of stolen property. It was given in evidence by Lieutenant St. George Halbrook that he had missed various sums of money from a cash-box, on several occasions. A police havaldar deposed that, on searching the house of the prisoner, property belonging to Lieutenants Halbrook, Darley, and Davie, were found in his possession. It was identified by the complainants, in whose service the accused had been. Captain Parkinson, who resided with the first complainant, had also missed a sum of Rs. 50 some time back. It was submitted in evidence that previous to these thefts the prisoner had forwarded a sum of money to a relative up-country. Jairam at first attempted to show that the money had been given to him by the complainants, but afterwards admitting his guilt was sentenced to an accumulated term of thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WARNING TO PARENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram Inspector Hack charged Jairoop Poonalal *alias* Roochund Koondalal, with the theft of two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 20 and Rs. 3 respectively. Bhowanji, a servant of the complainant, Purshotum Shamji, took his master's child to a Hindu temple, at Vitulwady, on the 7th instant. Whilst there the child raised a cry which somewhat alarmed the servant, who on turning round saw the accused making off with a silver anklet. A sepoy outside the temple pursued the thief who, on seeing that he could not escape, threw the ornament to the ground. On the policeman searching the delinquent a second anklet was found, for which the owner was found in a woman, named Goolal. The Magistrate, in remarking that this practice should be put down, as it was not safe for little children to go about the streets wearing their ornaments, but taking into consideration that this was the prisoner's first offence he would sentence him to undergo ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

UNABLE TO RESIST THE TEMPTATION.—At the Esplande Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Juggonath Ramnarayen, a merchant, was charged by Inspector Briscoe, at the instance of Mr. Joseph William Hind, Government warehouse-keeper, with the theft of twelve tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 3. Whilst the accused was leaving the warehouse, in Apollo Street yesterday afternoon, he was stopped by Customs peon, No. 31, who asked him what he (accused) had wrapped up in his *dhupeta*, which he had wound round his hand. The merchant assured the gate-keeper that he had nothing, but when the bundle was examined it was found to contain the amount of opium in question. Prisoner was taken to the custodian of the warehouse, where he made a statement that he had procured it in one of the godowns on the second storey. On his being taken there he confessed that he had taken the drug from another godown from one of the baskets that had been opened for examination. In defence prisoner stated that as he was in the habit of partaking of the drug he could not resist the temptation when he saw it in the baskets. He was sent to the Common Jail for fourteen days' hard labour.

EVADING THE OPIUM BYE-LAWS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Jehangeer, Chief Inspector of the Opium Department, charged Ebrahim Moordakhan, before Mr. Richardson, with having in his possession ninety-nine tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 30, and selling the same without a licence from the Collector of Abkari, on the 13th instant. The accused, it appears, on the morning of the date in question, sold to a Mahomedan, named Bai Meah Dadumeah, at Bapty Road, forty-nine tolas of opium, on which occasion the Chief Inspector was standing by the purchaser when arrangements were made with the accused for the purchase of some more opium from him in the evening of the same day. Accordingly they met again that evening in company with Messrs. George and McCormack, police officers, who were in plain clothes, and Bai Meah Dadumeah made another purchase of twenty-eight tolas of opium from the accused, and paid for the same. Ebrahim Moordakhan had not gone twenty paces after selling the opium, when he was arrested by the two police officers and on searching his premises at Parel Road fifteen tolas of opium was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges, and also admitted one previous conviction for a similar offence. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the opium was ordered to be confiscated.

THE CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.—On Tuesday evening an interesting gathering took place at the Grant Road M. E. Church, to celebrate the anniversary of the Christian Women's Temperance Union, with Mrs. Shewantibai Trimbuck Canaran in the chair. Among those present were several European ladies and gentlemen, with a large number of the Hindu community. The meeting mainly consisted of Native Christians and a few European Missionaries. After the rendering of a Marathi temperance song by some of the school-children Mr. Maurice Gregory, the joint-editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, and several other speakers, addressed the meeting. Rao Bahadur Waman Abaji Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, in addressing the assembly, expressed his surprise at the success of the work carried on by the members of the society. The president, Mrs. Trimbuck in conclusion, said that there were abundant proofs to show that drinking was not recently introduced into India, in support of which she quoted Professor Max Muller's version of the Riga Veda, and cited other ancient authorities. She added that although the soma juice and the extract of the cocoanut trees, the palm trees, the date trees, and the kajoo trees were different from brandy, whisky, and rum, yet they contain properties in them to drown the senses of those who indulge in them. Such being the case she said instead of wasting time in tracing the course whence and how the demon drink came in the country—the all-important question ought to be how shall we stamp out this evil from our midst? Pandita Ramabai, in proposing a vote of thanks to those present, and the gentlemen who had addressed the meeting, took the opportunity of explaining away in a telling speech that the soma juice, alluded by the lady-president, was comparatively a mild drink.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment on review.

3,133-90—Chalk, W and S—Sulleman Husson *vs.* The New Oriental Bank Corporation—Craigie, L and O.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

653—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy *vs.* C. A. Turner.—Little, S., F. and N—Part heard.

656—Little, S., F. and N.—C. A. Turner *vs.* Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.—Thakurdas, D. and C. Part heard.

675—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed *vs.* Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Wadia and G.

677—M. H. Khan.—Runchordas Amthabhoy *vs.* Manaoklal Gordhundas Goonderia.—Ardesir, H. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

147-86—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manufacturing Co. *vs* Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Jefferson, B D and K.

534-89—In person a pauper—Amroodin Goolam Russool *vs* Abdoolrowf Hassam Meya and others—Tyabjee and D.

182-89—Little, S F and N—Hajee Abdool Latiff *valad* Hajee Mossa *vs.* Rahimkhan *valad* Bahakhan and others—Payne, G and S.

505-89—Payne, G and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy *vs.* Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J C Cama,—M D and J, L S F and N.

697-89—Tyabjee and D—Wishoonath Raghoobai *vs.* Jugjewan Nanabhai and others—Mansuklal, D. and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Judgment,

J H N Graham and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

338-90—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Gulamhoosen Mooraj *vs.* Ismail Rahimtula.

328-90—In person.—Mahomedbhoy Thavur *vs.* Mahomedbhoy Hassum and others.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

243-90—Wadia and G.—Shamlal Narrondas and others *vs.* Vussonjee Heerjee.—Tyabjee and D.

79-90—Crawford, B. B. and B.—Juggonath Motilal and others *vs.* Bola Saheb—D. S. Garud.

164-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Merwanjee Bomonjee Wadia *vs* Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunsha and others—Pestonjee and R, and C L and O.

180-90—Nanu and H—Narronjee Khimji and others *vs* Rangildas Bhukundas and others.

244-90—Mansuklal, D and G—Ramchundra Hemraj *vs* Ramchundra Venayek and others—Jefferson, B D and K; and C, W and S.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—1,000 cwts linseed cakes, K Palekar and Co; 4,510 cwts groundnuts cake, Glade and Co; 75 cwts deer horns, Jan M Rahimtoola; 286 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 20 bales wool, R Fazul; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 6,420 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—1 box silver coins (Rs. 7,000) The New Oriental Bank; 6 cwts ivory, E Passianee and Co; 1 case nutmeg and 32 cwts fishmaws, M Laljee; 10 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 316 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—5,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,999 cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—320 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—16 bales skin, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Europe s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Clio s—200 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—3,406 cwts castorseed, and 1,071 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 3,323 cwts groundnuts and 1,500 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 1,340 cwts castorseed, A Vinayek Chhatre and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—30½ cwts bedellium, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 100 bales twist, N J Saseon; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 125 cwts onions, R Megjee; 25 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 9 cwts peacock feathers, and 52½ cwts broken glass, D Ramjee.

Ganges s—17 chests opium, P F Talati; 39 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, N J Abraham; 79½ cwts ivory and 2 cwts horn, M M Essubhoy; 73½ chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee M Bhesama and Co; 12 chests opium, G Shobagmul; 10 chests opium, B M Kapadia; 12 chests opium, B Balchund; 24½ chests opium, F N Postwalla; 76 chests opium, C Ebram; 8 chests opium, C Bhailul; 24½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, M Hajee E Ellias; 18½ chests opium, L Chuttoo; 5½ chests opium, H Homeermul; 31 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 10 chests opium, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 11 chests opium, M Hajee E Ellias; 2 chests opium, T Luchminarain.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s—100 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 81 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, N J Sassoon; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 2 chests opium, J Jesrag.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 30 bales twist, The Ripon M Co; 40 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—20 bales twist, The Ripon M Co; 20 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

VINE distress has been causing so much damage in Kanawar that it is probable that an effort will be made to restore the deteriorated vineyards, by the importation of a large supply of cuttings of the American vine plant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 13.

Hildebrand, Lieut, Bengal, 27th P I, on leave, from Bareilly.
Hyslop, Captain, Bo, 2nd Leicester, on duty, from Poona.
Swayne, Lieut, Ms, Som L I, on furlough, from Belgaum.
Tancred, Lieut, Ms, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Emerson, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, from Fatehgarh.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 13.

Heyman, Lieut, Bombay, Marine Battn, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 15.

Hildebrand, Lieut, Bengal, P I, on leave, to England.
Tancred, Lieut, Ms, R A, on leave, to Colombo.
Ava, Lieut, Bengal, 17th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Foster, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Scot Rifles, on duty, to England.
Fenis, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave (M C), to England.
Emerson, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Swayne, Lieut, Ms, Som L I, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 15th August, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be drill with swords for Recruits at the Town Hall at 5-30 this evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHER, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

Lieut J F Whyte, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Second Lieutenant William Walter Gilbert Griffith, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Second Lieutenant Griffith will rank as a Lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

7TH BOMBAY LANCERS.

Kote Dafedar Guyasud-din Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) from 7th February 1890, vice Sardar Abdul Samad Khan, promoted.

Kote Dafedar Jan Muhammad to be Jamadar (provisionally) from 24th April 1890 vice Mir Mahmud Ali, promoted.

The following Native promotion is made:—

7TH LANCERS.

Kote Dafedar Ismail Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Shahdad Khan, resigned.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Colonel V. Birch, Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate.

Major R. S. Simpson, Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate.

The services of Surgeon-Major J Davidson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The services of Lieutenant W M Watson, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—

On the return of the Reverend E S Hall, MA, to duty, the Reverend P R Harrison, officiating Chaplain of Colaba, to act as Chaplain of Rajkot as a temporary measure.

The Reverend G H Lewis, B A, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, has been granted three months' privilege leave from date of his availing himself of it.

The following appointment is made:—

The Reverend P R Harrison, acting Chaplain of Rajkot, to officiate as Chaplain of St Paul's, Poona, during the absence of the Reverend Mr Lewis on privilege leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major W B Ferris to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel H. L. Nutt, or until further orders.

Major L L Fenton and Mr C H A Hill, C S, to act, respectively, as Second and Third Assistants to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Major Ferris, or until further orders.

Colonel H L Nutt, acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days from the 8th instant.

Captain H M Abud, acting Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted ordinary furlough for one year, with effect from such date as may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W R Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, to be Second Presidency Magistrate vice Mr P Ryan, deceased.

Mr C W Richardson, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, to act as Second Presidency Magistrate during the absence on leave of Mr W R Hamilton, or until further orders.

Mr Shivshankar Govindram to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Presidency Magistrate, pending further orders.

Mr G M Macpherson, Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr Macpherson on leave, or until further orders:—

Mr E Hosking, Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province.

Mr W H Horaley, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, to act, in addition to his own duties, as Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Vajeram Manibhai Mehta to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Dahanu during the absence of Rao Saheb Govind Wasudev Kanitkar on leave, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L G Deshmukh, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Broach, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Broach.

Mr J P Orr, Assistant Collector, Thana, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Azam Mayashanker Prabhashanker, Head Karkun of taluka Pardi in the district of Surat, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

A'zam Nagappa Sidappa, Mahalkari of petha Shirala, taluka Valva in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the Sholapur District with power to try cases under the Opium Act, 1878:—

Rao Saheb Vinayak Wasudeo Phadke.
Rao Saheb Narayan Abaji Parnaik.
Rao Sheb Vinayak Nilkant Vaze.
Rao Saheb Pralhad Krishna Shahane.
Rao Saheb Eknath Janardhan Sabasrabudhe.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Devaji Mahadev, officiating Sub-Registrar of Navalgund, from 6th to 9th July 1890.

Mr W W Loch, C S, Collector of Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days from the 14th instant, instead of two months and twenty-eight days from 17th idem.

Colonel T M Ward, acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, is allowed leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Nageah Narayan Godbole, lately employed as a Karkun on the establishment of the Mamlatdar of Siddapur in the Kanara Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the date of the retirement of Mr C G Blathwayt, C S:—

Mr J F Muir, C S, to be Senior Collector, vice Mr Blathwayt.

Mr A Wingate, C S, C I E, to be Junior Collector vice Mr Muir and to be Collector and District Magistrate, Kanara, and District Registrar, Kanara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara District, vice Mr Blathwayt.

GENERAL DE

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WEST END HOSPITAL FOR
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

PURCHASES by local spinners have again imparted some animation to our Cotton Market; but with the exception of a better enquiry, leading to a larger business, in Wheat on some days, Export business has remained very quiet, and the markets unchanged. In Exchange, however, to which a strong upward movement was given by the advance in the price of Silver in the earlier part of the week, a large business was done in the Bank media of remittance both on the part of the trade and by speculators; and though rates afterwards receded in response to lower quotations for the governing metal, this evening's rates for Bank and Private Paper are 13-32d. higher than those which ruled a week ago, and the market is firm. Government Paper has declined 5-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights are dull at the very low rates quoted, there being very little cargo offering. Weather and Crop reports from the consuming districts are generally of a favourable tenor; but there is no improvement in the Import Market, in which prices continue to droop and stocks to accumulate in presence of little more than a retail demand.

MONEY.—The weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday showed the material increase of some 28½ lakhs in the Cash Balance; but these figures do not represent, by a long way, the contraction of the demand for money, as far as the principal financial institution in this city is concerned, during the week covered by the Returns; for Private Deposits had increased to the extent of 31½ lakhs, while Bills Discounted had decreased by nearly 18½ lakhs; and though there was some 4¾ lakhs more out in Loans, the net diminution in trade requirements was close upon 45 lakhs. Government withdrawals, however, reduced the Bank's balance to 191¾ lakhs, making the increase since the previous week as stated above. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 4 per cent per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks were closed on last mail day for a native holiday, and on the following day the market opened strong in presence of a higher quotation for Silver from the other side, and rates closed 1-32 to 1-16d. higher than the opening quotations. Business between Banks was reported in Telegraphic at 1s. 7 11-16d. for November transfer, and sales were made for the early months of next year, at 1s. 7¾d. On Monday, the market was strong and advancing all day in presence of Saturday's news from the other side and Telegraphic was available at 1s. 7 15-16d. for October-November, and at 1s. 8d. for December-January transfer. There was not, however, much business doing either way beyond a transaction between Banks, early in the day, on Telegraphic, for November-December transfer. Rates opened on Tuesday at an advance of ⅛d. on the previous evening's quotations, and the market was excited for a time, a large business having been done in remittance, both ready and forward. Transactions between Banks in Telegraphic transpired at 1s. 8 3-32d. for January transfer, and a strong demand soon set in on the part of the trade and from speculators, and rates quickly receded. At the close, quotations were somewhat nominal pending further advices regarding the governing metal. Yesterday the market was quiet all day at the decline established in the morning in presence of a lower quotation for Silver, and Telegraphic was done at 1s. 7¾d. for December transfer. Scarcely any business transpired, however, and rates were rather uncertain both for ready and forward delivery. Silver was down another ¼d., in London yesterday, at 51¼d. per oz.; but this market has been strong all day, and closes with a firm feeling. Some business has been done for remittance, ready and forward; but no Private Bills have been offered. Bank Telegraphic is 1s. 8d., for November-December transfer. We quote ready rates at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 7 13-16 to 27-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 7¾d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 8d.
Do.	4	"	1s. 8 1-16d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 8 5-32d.
Credits	3	"	1s. 8 5-32d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 8 3-8d.
Francs	3	"	212¾
Do.	6	"	214

The usual weekly official Statement concerning Silver at the Mint gives the following particulars:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 6th Aug, 1890.	Rs.	36,04,030
Silver received during the week	"	19,83,000
	Rs.	55,87,000
New coin paid during the week	"	12,02,000
	Rs.	43,85,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	47,23,000
	Rs.	91,08,000
Last week	"	78,09,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—On the re-opening of the market last Saturday after the holiday the price of Four per cents remained pretty steady at 101⅞, which was about the rate which we quoted at closing on Thursday; but the feeling for forward bargains became weaker, and 101⅞ was the quotation for this month's account. On Monday rates declined 3-16 per cent. in Fours for Money, and 1-16 for Account, the quotations having become 101 11-16 and 101 1-16 respectively at which the market closed quiet little fresh business having transpired on either line. Rates continued to recede on Wednesday in spite of advancing Silver and Silver Securities on the other side, and Four per cents. ruled 3-16 per cent. lower at 101½ for cash.; 101⅜ for this month's settlement; and 101 1-16 for the September account. There was some rally in rates at the close, however, and there were buyers for Money at 101 9-16. The market was rather firmer yesterday, and the cash price of Fours advanced to 101⅝, while for the next two accounts 101½ and 101 3-16 were quoted respectively, but the feeling at the end was weak again, and 101 9-16 was again named for Money. There has been no further movement in the market to-day worth mentioning, yesterday's rates for Fours for cash, and for the next settlement, having remained the same, though 1-16 per cent. higher has been named for the September account. 4½ per cent. Paper is ¼ per cent. lower than it was last week at the nominal quotation of 103.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is 1½ per cent. lower, at 103¾. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 97½.

SHARES.—The market has been active on the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip, and we have again to report a more or less considerable advance in rates in a number of cases, compared with our quotations of a week ago. Star of India Mill shares are Rs. 80 higher; Central India and Presidency have advanced Rs. 35 each; Imperial are Rs. 22½ up; Queen are Rs. 20 higher; Hindustan, New Great Eastern, and Manockji Petit have advanced Rs. 15 each; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Colaba Land and Mill, Empress, Framji Petit, Mahalukshmi, Sholapur, and Lord Reay are Rs. 10 higher; Jevraj Balloo have advanced Rs. 7½; and Bombay United, City of Bombay, and David Rs. 5 each. On the other hand, we note a decline of Rs. 20 in Alliance; of Rs. 15 on Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 10 on Khandeish; and of Rs. 5 each, in Coorla and Luckmidas. In Press Shares Colaba are Rs. 15 up, and Apollo are Rs. 5 higher. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma are Rs. 15 higher for the first issue. Bombay Fire are Rs. 95 up; Prince of Wales Fire have advanced Rs. 100. Bombay Flour are Rs. 25 higher. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 75. Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers of Greys are now virtually out of the market, their offers being very low, and consequently unacceptable to dealers; but believing in still lower prices later on, they will not raise their ideas, and hence the business doing for the time being is almost entirely of a retail character. Rates continue to have a downward tendency, and stocks are increasing. In *Bleached, Turkey Red Dyed, and Printed Goods* there is scarcely anything doing, and prices still tend in favour of buyers. The clearances during the week are put down at only 1,500 packages. Of *Local Goods* there are now no buyers of consequence in the market. Rates are nominally unchanged, but practically they are about ⅛ anna per lb. lower. The sales for the week are estimated at about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done during the week in *Imported Twist*, the market for which is steady at previous prices. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong for the week ending last Tuesday were about 3,500 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 220½. China buyers are moderate purchasers of chcice lots of Nos. 10s., 16s., and 20s. at about last week's rates, Nos. 6s. and 8s. have also received a little attention. The clearances for the week are put down at about 4,000 bales; and the market closes steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	4⅛	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	" "	4¼	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	5 to 5⅛	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	5 5-16 to 5 11-16	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	5⅜ to 6½	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	6 1-16 to 6⅜	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6½	"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	7⅛	"
" ...	... " 40s	" "	9¼	"

METALS.—COPPER, although rather higher on the other side, is lower here, and we quote a decline of 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in a quiet market, only a moderate business having transpired during the week. Yellow Metal is dull, and we call prices 8 to 12 annas per cwt. lower, with next to nothing doing. A moderate business has been done in IRON, and the tone of the market is quiet; but prices are quite unchanged.

COAL.—The Receipts during the past week have again been heavy, and the quantity now afloat is estimated at 20,000 tons. The shipments for this month, however, owing to the strikes at home, are likely to be *nil*. Only a small retail business in ready lots has has been passing at an advance of a rupee on last week's quotations, say Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 18, and Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 18½ per ton. There are buyers for forward shipment at Rs. 18 for Davison's, and Rs. 19 for Powell's, and the market closes firm at our quotations, say—

Powell's Duffryn..... Rs. 19 per ton.
Davison's West Hartley..... " 18 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market was closed last Friday for a native holiday; and on the following day a moderate business was done, principally for local account, the feeling remaining quiet to the end of the week, and prices generally unchanged. A small business continued to be done by the Mills during the first two days of the new week; but yesterday an improved demand sprang up, and considerable purchases were made, mostly on the basis of previous quotations. The stuff principally taken has been Barsee, at Rs. 185-99; Akola, at Rs. 168-72; Nugger, at Rs. 180; Julgaum, at Rs. 173-7½; Dharwar at Rs. 179½-80; Compta, at Rs. 170; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 179-85, but some smaller parcels changed hands of Sheagaum, at Rs. 171; Anjar, at Rs. 175; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 184-5; Dhulia at Rs. 163; and Western at Rs. 182 per candy. At closing this evening the market was steady and prices the same as they ruled a week ago.

Abundant rain fell during the latter half of last week over the whole of the Cotton area, much improving prospects at Beawar, Dhulia, and a portion of the Dhollera circle, where its continued absence was severely felt at the date of the last previous telegraphic advices. In the Bengal circle the fall had been greater than the average to the end of the present month, except at Beawar; and at Cawnpore, where a little damage had been done by the excessive fall, some two inches more than the yearly average had already been registered. In some of the Oomra districts also the fall had been above the average to the end of this month, and fine weather was needed for the plants at Khangaum, Barsee, and Julgaum. The Broach crop continued to flourish; and the plants were doing well in the Dhollera circle, though at Wadwan, where the fall had been much below the average, more rain was wanted. To-day's advices report less than an inch more rain in the Bengal circle except at Agra, and in the Oomrawattee circle, with the exception of Khangaum; and fine weather was needed in both those districts, where the fall had been greatly in excess of the average. There had been a good fall in all the districts of the Dhollera circle, and the Cotton plants were flourishing though they were slightly damaged in the late rains, continued to be on a flourishing condition.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 184	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 172	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good	" 162	= 4¼d.
Belatee, Fine	" 187	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 180	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good	" 172	= 4 11-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 203	= 5 1-32d.
Do. Good do	" 196	= 4 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair do	" 183	= 4¾d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 181	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	" 173	= 4 7-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 201	= 5 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 186	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good	" 176	= 4 7-16d.
S-G Dharwar Good	" 181	= 4 9-16d.
Westerns Good	" 182	= 4 19-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	6,200	5,179	4,541
From 1st Jan. to 13th August..	1,861,972	1,650,425	1,273,125
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	3,218	3,038	1,120
From 1st Jan. to 13th August.	1,355,283	1,181,597	782,255
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	286	200	1,039
From 1st Jan. to 13th August..	55,598	26,199	32,525

WHEAT.—A better enquiry from exporters was felt in this market at the beginning of the week, and considerable purchases were reported on the basis of previous rates; but thereafter, although the feeling remained steady demand fell off, and only a moderate business was done, prices remaining quite unaltered.

SEEDS have been coming to market in very small quantities; but there has been little or no demand from shippers, and the market has been quiet throughout the week, with prices nominally unchanged.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	78,939	57,517	201,405
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th Augt.	4,569,034	4,833,502	8,204,497
Linseed for the Week	6,548	19,880	37,782
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th Augt.	1,976,488	1,681,532	2,172,141
Rapeseed for the Week	293	84,916	28,715
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th Augt.	880,151	1,606,610	1,443,289
Gingelly Seed for the Week	181	535	462
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th Augt.	682,067	651,857	603,574

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	55,000	179,250	82,408
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 13	3,610,156	4,102,486	6,646,059
Linseed for the Week	12,006	51,173	23,306
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 13	1,056,087	1,683,979	1,783,589
Rapeseed for the Week	14,400	71,614	45,525
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 13	643,446	1,568,497	1,219,988
Gingelly Seed for the Week	.....	.....	.....
Do. from Jan. 1 to Aug. 13	835,461	702,994	665,553

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. "	84 7-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	51½d. per oz.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered..	63	38	64	58	67	43	52	63
August 14, Thursday ...		0		21		0		19		0		10
Total...	63	38	64	79	67	62	52	73
Total of corresponding date last year	59	53	64	21	62	85	56	21
Do. in 1888	49	3	43	70	48	59	47	76

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)
Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY—Rainfall in Bombay.
5 TELEGRAMS—Military News.
6 Military Notes—The Poona Season—The Shooting of the Army.
7 Bombay and Presidency—Monsoon Mud Sports—A Gala Day at Zanzibar.
8 Notes from Bhusawal—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Works.
9 Cricket—Mr. Mody's Bowling.
10 Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit—Floods on the G. I. P. Railway—The Situation in the Chin Hills.
11 The "Hatris" Football Challenge Cup—Bombay Industrial Arts Exhibition—Association Football—The Mahomedans and the Drama.
12 The Bombay Natural History Society's Journal—The Late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's Will.
13 Cotton Experiments and Cotton Deterioration—Sir Charles Dilke and the United Service Magazine—High Exchange and the Export Trade.
14 Unfounded Insinuations—Annual Meeting of the Bank of Bombay.
15 Bombay Municipal Corporation.
16 Opening of the Colaba School Chapel.
17 LEADING ARTICLES—The Guaranteed Railways and the Government—The Medical Profession and the University.
18 LEADING ARTICLE—The Cashmere Papers.
19 LEADING ARTICLES—The Development of East Africa—The Prospects of Silver.
20 LEADING ARTICLE—Russian Prisons.
21 LEADING ARTICLES—The Cycle in Warfare—Missionaries in India—Our Magistrates.
22 The Magisterial Bench—The Industrial Association of Western India—The Utilization of the Marine Lines Estate.
23-24 The Sorosis Anniversary in Bombay—The Bank of Bengal Defamation Case.
24 Bengal—Madras.
25-26-27 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Government of India Notifications—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLYNN—August 9, at Khagoul, Dinapur, the wife of J D Flynn, Traffic Department, E I Railway, of a son.
NAIRN—August 10, at Samuggur, Mrs Geo. N Nairn, of a daughter.
STOKES-ROBERTS—August 4, at "Mount Pleasant," Coonoor, the wife of Lieut E Stokes-Roberts, R E, of a son.
STOWELL—July 25, at Strawberry Bank, Mussoorie, the wife of William Delt Stowell, of a son.

DEATH.

BECKER—August 11, at Allahabad, Charles Stuart, the infant son of Captain C T Becker, The K O Scottish Borderers, aged 7½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1890.

THE Hongkong Legislative Council have lately had brought to their notice, in a Bill for discouraging the sale of shares in time-bargains, a practice which has over and over again been made the subject of criticism, but with which the Legislature has so far ventured to deal in only a limited degree. The subject was brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Keswick, who secured a first reading for a Bill the purpose of which is defined to be "to make provision for the prevention of contracts for the sale and purchase of shares and stock in joint-stock companies, of which the sellers are not possessed or over which they have no control." To a wicked world which cheerfully pockets its "differences," and sees no great harm in doing so, this will seem like an effort to re-establish the age of innocence, and Bombay will watch with interest, if the Bill passes, the attempt that is to be made in Hongkong to ensure that no one shall sell what he has not got, even though it be a mere share. Mr. Keswick's proposal is to declare that any contract, agreement, or token of sale and purchase made for the sale or transfer, or purporting to be for the sale or transfer, of any shares or stock in any joint-stock company, shall be null and void, unless the respective numbers by which the shares, &c., are distinguished in the register of the company in question be set forth in the contract; or, where there is no such register, unless the contract sets forth the name of the person in whose name the shares stand, any person who inserts a false name or number in any such contract to be held guilty of a misdemeanour. It will be seen that the legislation proposed embraces all kinds of joint-stock shares, and in this respect, therefore, it differs widely from the well-known Leeman's Act of 1867, upon which Mr. Keswick expressed his intention to base his Bill. Leeman's Act was passed soon after the panic of 1866, in which Overend and Gurney collapsed, and it was aimed especially and exclusively at time-bargains in bank shares. During that time of excitement and disaster, the prices of many classes of bank shares were artificially kept up by "bulling" operations on a large scale, in which it was understood some of the banks themselves took part. After inflation came collapse. Purchases made under these conditions being mostly made, not to hold, but to realize an early profit, there was a rush to sell. Then came the reaction, and a reaction in bank shares soon affects the nerves of depositors. Undoubtedly time-bargains were a potent contributory cause of the financial disasters of 1866, and Parliament recognized this by passing in the following year a Bill which made them illegal when the shares dealt in were bank shares. In Hongkong they have had no "Black Friday" to prompt them to action against bargaining in differences, but Mr. Keswick says that during the past two or three years it has been very prominently brought to the notice of the public there that a practice has grown up by which brokers disposed of shares to be delivered for payment at a future date, but of which they are not in possession. This reads to us at a distance as an account of a very familiar operation. But in Hongkong there have at intervals been somewhat free dealings in bank shares on the time-bargain basis, and the result, in one case in particular, has been rather worse than unsatisfactory. Mr. Keswick, who speaks with a local knowledge on the subject to which we can lay no claim, says that in that case a very serious influence was exercised upon the property of one institution. He speaks, too, of "the wholesale gambling in shares by young and inexperienced people in Hongkong which often leads to ruin." The Attorney-General, on the part of the Government, promised a fair and full consideration to the measure, but we gather from his observations that the Government are likely to raise the question whether Mr. Keswick's Bill does not cover too wide a field. The English Parliament, in passing Leeman's Act, drew a clear distinction in principle between time-bargains in bank shares and in the stock of other companies—a distinction which the Hongkong Bill, for reasons which it is of course easier to appreciate in Hongkong than it is in Bombay, does not recognize. Where the credit of land companies and of other limited liability concerns is as much endangered by speculative transactions of this kind as that of banking companies there may be good reason for legislating on broader lines than those laid down in Leeman's Act. It is difficult, however, to believe that such can be the case anywhere, for there is no sense in which the credit of say, a cotton mill, can be deemed to be as sensitive as that of a bank. The credit of a mill may be temporarily depreciated by bearing transactions, as well as by the reaction which follows a rush to realize profits. But this is quite a different matter from a withdrawal of deposits like that which, in 1866, attended upon the depreciation of certain bank stocks that had been too freely dealt in by speculators. In theory there may be no difference between time-bargains of one kind and another, but there is a clear difference between the practical results, and it was upon this difference that Parliament proceeded in passing Leeman's Act. The Hongkong Government, if it consents to legislation at all, will probably follow English precedent. The Act against time-bargains in bank shares has not yet been applied outside the United Kingdom, and even at home it is not, we believe, by any means rigorously applied, though it has resulted in practically putting an end to speculative dealings in bank shares. If legislation on the subject is to be resorted to at all in a British colony, there would be good reason for objecting to legislation in advance of English precedents. The Hongkong Attorney-General thinks that local opinion is a not less important element in the question. "If this measure," he said, "is contrary to public opinion, or in advance of public opinion, we may see the spectacle of the Legislature having passed a law which is being openly violated every day, and I think that would have a very demoralizing effect." The evil, in fact, can only be dealt with when it arises and in accordance with the extent to which it exists. The banks themselves, we should suppose, would be the first to move where time-bargaining in their shares had been carried on to a deleterious extent. As to other forms of joint-stock property, unless undisputed, and substantial mischief can be proved to have been done by this method of dealing with it, Government may well hold their hands, and may leave the public to take care of themselves. The first retort with which any attempt at a general prohibition of the practice would be met would be that if time-bargains in shares are to be stopped the Legislature will not be logical if it tolerates time-bargains in exchange and in produce—a declaration which could of course only be acted upon by sending half of us about our business. However, Hongkong is the *corpus vile* on which this experiment is to be carried out, and we shall watch with interest Mr. Keswick's attempt to legislate upon the subject, and with even greater interest the effect of the proposed ordinance upon the commercial morality of Hongkong.

NATIVE writers who resent suggestions of social reform in India find an ever available armoury of retorts of the *tu quoque* kind in the shortcomings of the domestic system of the West, as exhibited in the records of the divorce Courts and in novels of the "cheap and nasty" kind. We can only hope that they will not answer the next criticism upon infant marriage that comes from an English pen by the retort that England herself is not free from the custom. For the writer of a paper that appears in the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society furnishes most distinct evidence that infant marriage was in old times recognized in England. The writer of the paper is Mrs. Henry Ware, the wife of the Bishop of Penrith, who, as Miss Goodwin, the daughter of the learned Bishop of Carlisle, will be remembered as one of the first to awaken [illegible] with Rukhmabai. Mrs. Ware indeed prefaces her paper by saying that her mind had been turned towards the subject of infant marriages by her acquaintance with Rukhmabai, and by the efforts that are being made to bring about some modification of the marriage laws and customs of India. The result of her investigation is to show that infant marriages of a certain kind have been recognized in England within comparatively recent times. But the orthodox defenders of existing customs in India must not make too much of the discovery, for it will not help them. Infant marriage in England was never anything more than a betrothal. By the canon law children under the age of seven might be betrothed to each other, but the betrothal was not binding for marriage unless confirmed after the marriageable age. After that age the contract might be cancelled, but with the curious condition that neither of the two could marry a blood relation of the other. This provision has of course vanished absolutely from the English marriage customs, but it is noteworthy as a proof that the form of betrothal had a certain solemnity. Another feature of the English canon law which will be noticed with interest in India is that espoused children might be married when one or both were under the marriageable age on occasion of necessity *pro bono pacis*, that is to say, for the union and reconciliation of persons or families, or the acquisition of wealth or friendship. Again, it must be said for the clearing up of doubts in India that we have changed all that, and that not even "for the sake of peace" would such a marriage be possible in England as the canon law—to which by the way the Hindus owe the procedure which they sought to turn against Rukhmabai—used to allow in the good old days. Mrs. Ware gives reason to believe that the records of the Consistory Courts in England would furnish instances of marriages of young children. The children, it has been stated by one writer on the subject, were contracted in marriage and the form of service was gone through. They then returned—after the fashion of the little Hindu brides and bridegrooms—to the care of their respective parents. But there the parallel ends. It was of the essence of the canon law that marriage implied consent; it is as much of the esseuce of the Hindu law that marriage is a sacrament, with an objective efficacy of its own quite independent of consent. And so in England it was left to the young people, when they had attained an age at which they could choose for themselves, to say whether they desired to confirm or to annul the early contract. A certain analogy, indeed, may be traced between the betrothal in infancy and the ratification or annulling of it when years of discretion had been reached, and infant baptism and the complimentary ordinance of confirmation. The Chancellor of the Diocese seems to have been the ratifying or annulling authority, and there is reason to fear that he may not always have sufficiently considered the feelings of the young people who came before him. Thus Mrs. Ware quotes from a writer who seems to have made diligent search of the records of the Chester Consistory Court, a case in which the bridegroom never became a consenting party, and had to be enticed to the altar by the most uncanonical suasion of sweetmeats. Mrs. Ware's own contribution to the records of such cases is a singular extract from the Chronicle of Lanercost, in Cumberland, which sets forth that in the year 1313 the Lord of Gilsland died, leaving an only daughter, his heiress, to whom a young gentleman of seven was betrothed, but that the young lady subsequently married another in virtue of a previous contract of marriage. There is just enough in the record to make us wish to know more. Unless the young Cumberland gentleman was betrothed to a little lady older than himself, she must have been a very small bride indeed at the time of the first espousal. It almost seems as though we had presumptive evidence here that in Cumberland, in the fourteenth century, they were beginning the practice of betrothing children in their mother's lap which a breach of promise case in the Bombay High Court a year or two since showed had not quite died out even amongst our advanced fellow-citizens the Parsees, though amongst some of the Hindu castes betrothal at a much earlier period even than is by no means unknown. Mrs. Ware, in concluding her paper, suggests that [illegible] a partial cure for the miseries attending upon infant marriage in India might be found in permitting persons espoused in infancy to obtain a release from their contract by sentence of a competent court, to which, as was the case in England, application might be made by either party on reaching the age of consent. There are difficulties in the way of this suggestion being carried out which Mrs. Ware will easily realize if she ever ventures—as we hope she will—upon a cold-weather tour to India. The most the social reformers ask for in this direction is that while the marriage customs of the Hindu community may remain undisturbed by law, the law should no longer be invoked to enforce by a harsh procedure which is derived, not from Hindu practice but from the English canon law, a contract to which the recalcitrant wife was never consentient, and from which she must in many cases stand out in moral and intellectual revolt. As it is, the British Courts in India stand in the position of the Chancellor in the old English Consistory Courts; only their practice, unlike the Chancellor's, is never to annul but to enforce repugnant contracts, and the Indian Code provides no sweetmeats for the reluctant bride as there were for the young gentleman in the Chester Consistory Court, who protested that he did not want to be married, and who, the record says, had no kisses for his bride.

OUR Zanzibar correspondent has from time to time noticed the desire which the Imperial British East Africa Company have shown to attract the enterprize and the commercial resources of Zanzibar to their own territory. From the report of the Company which we published on Wednesday, it was seen that Sir Francis de Winton and his Directors do not think it by any means an improbability that their chief port, Mombassa, may some day become the station of the East Indian Squadron in the place of Zanzibar for Admiral Fremantle has already anchored the Boadicea and eleven other ships of the fleet in the harbour there, and the Admiral is said to have pronounced it a safe and convenient naval station. Whatever the outcome may be, a bold bid is being made on all hands in the interests of Mombassa. The hospital, for example, which Sir Tharia Topan intended to build at Zanzibar, if the Company can so persuade the donor and others who have a voice in the matter, is to be put up at Mombassa instead. We hear also that at the meeting of the Company in London, three weeks ago, Sir George Mackenzie strongly urged that as much of the coaling trade as possible should be transferred to Mombassa. The value of the trade is generally estimated at £36,000 a year, £20,000 of which is for the coaling of British ships. We hear also that the Company offered to establish regular steam communication between Mombassa and Bombay for a subsidy of £6,000 a year, but that the Government of India refused to enter into any arrangement with them. This was hardly the way in which the Government, if they had recognized the Indian interests involved in recent developments in Africa, would have acted. We suspect that Simla contributed more to the refusal than Bombay, and that if the decision had been left to the local Government, the advantage of at once establishing direct and regular communication between "India on both sides of the Ocean" would have been more readily appreciated. The decision is one which will not be approved of by the trading community in Western India, and it is to be hoped that an opportunity will soon occur for reconsidering it.

THE new Silver law came into operation in the United States on Wednesday, and the Treasury at once used the powers which it confers upon them by purchasing three hundred and ten ounces of silver at 113 cents according to our telegram, though private messages make the rates vary from 112¾ to 113½. Taking 113 cents to be the rate, and excluding charges, this, at the estimated rate of exchange of the day between London and New York, makes the price equivalent to 51·4*d.*, or a tenth of a penny below Wednesday's quotation for bar silver in London. The new law, it will be remembered, obliges the Treasury to purchase four and

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

AMERICAN SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The American Treasury has bought three hundred and ten thousand ounces of silver.

The rate at which the purchase has been made is believed to have been a hundred and thirteen.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SUPPLY QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

After ... days, the House of Commons ... discussion on "Supply." ... prorogued next Tuesday.

... OF A COAL-FIELD.

LONDON, August 14.

... field has been discovered in ...

...RANTINE AT TRIESTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

The following telegram from the Secretary of State to his Excellency the Viceroy has been received :—"All vessels coming from Turkish Red Sea ports will be subject to quarantine at Trieste."

THE ZHOB VALLEY SURVEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

Sir G. White will probably take a small force through the Zhob country in the cold weather. The Zhob Valley railway survey party rendezvous at Quetta next month.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER MAHARANI OF BETTIAH.

The Dowager Maharani of Bettiah died at Benares on the 12th instant.

MR. RICE'S CASE.

Mr. Rice, Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, who was arrested for not entering a large sum of money in the Treasury books, was to have been tried on the 12th instant.

POONA HUNT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

The hunt this morning was a great disappointment. The meet was at cross-roads at Bhamboorda, in splendid weather. There were thirty out, among the number being Lord and Lady Harris. The Master drew the sugar-cane cover at Bhamboorda without success; then trotted to cover beyond Lakdi Hill, where jack was found, but he went into a drain and refused to break cover, so there was no run.

A POLO MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

An interesting game was played at the Poona polo ground this evening between the teams of the 18th Hussars and the Royal Fusiliers. A large crowd of spectators was present. The weather was fine, but the ground was hard as iron. The Fusiliers were better mounted than the Hussars, who, however, made up for the deficiency by the superior schooling. In the first part of the game the Fusiliers played badly, but pulled themselves together towards the end. After an exciting finish the Hussars proved victors by three goals to two.

THE CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

A special general meeting of the members of the Connaught Boat Club was held this morning at the Gymkhana Club. It was resolved to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 on furniture and crockery for the Boat Clubhouse at Kirkee; it was also resolved to spend Rs. 3,000 on sheds for band, &c., at Kirkee. Estimates for putting up a corrugated iron and tile roof on the Poona Boathouse will be submitted at the annual meeting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT AHMEDNUGGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGER, Aug. 14.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief arrived here last evening. To-day he inspected the Fort Artillery, British and Native Infantry lines, and hospitals, also the remount. He was accompanied by Colonels Spratt, Hogg, and Grieg. He leaves this evening for Poona.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Aug. 14.

French mail steamer Saghalien, from Aden, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Mail for Mauritius closes at Port Durban to-day, at 11 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	11	35	3	16
Teheran	14	2	12	...	54
Suez	14	2	15	...	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 14th August, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	27	...	4
„ Kurrachee ...	...	11	...	3
„ Madras.....	...	20	...	1

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain H. Wyatt, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Plymouth, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Huggett and 3 infants
Revd and Mrs Douglas Lord and family
Mr William Whittaker
Mr and Mrs Sullivan and family
Mr Dunkerley and infant
Mr G M C D Pratt
Mrs Searle and infant
Lieut E H Swayne
Mr and Mrs F S Wilde
Surgeon-Major G A Emerson and family
Mr A Holden
Royd Hector Macduff
Miss Warden
Mr Chas. Murray
Mr P A Turkhud
Mrs Warren
Mrs Drake Brockman and family
Capt. and Mrs D P S Reid and infant
Lieut and Mrs T D Foster
Mr J Baron
Mr J Holland
Mr K M Tarachund
Capt S C N Smith
Mr R G Morison
Mr and Mrs E Edwards and child
Mr M Birkbeck
Mr W C Edwardes
Mr R Talbot
Major A W Hill
Miss Read
Rev and Mrs Clutterbuck and family

FOR BRINDISI.

Revd W D Frater
Col H P Peacock
Miss Peacock
Major-Genl. M R Bruce,
Mr and Mrs Crommelin and child
The Earl of Ava
Mr W W Loch
Mr T Horrocks
Mr Sydney Smith
Colonel Stevenson
The Revd Chas Dowding
Dr and Mrs Bovil and infant.
Dr J W Field
Major Daizell
Colonel Dodd
Mr J Forsyth
Mr R D Spedding
Mr Cecil Scott
Mr G Gunson
Mr J G Scott
Mr W Griffin
Mr Whymper.
Revd A H Hildesley
Mr H Jackson
Mr L Palit
Mr and 2 Misses Starling
Brigade Surgeon G C Ross
Mr A Campbell
Dr Boyd
Mr F S Punnett
Mr R S Shaw
Mr J Humphrey
Captain Iggulden
Mr Freese

FOR SUEZ.—Mr J Baug.

FOR ADEN.—Captain Lovell.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 22nd August, 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Mr C T Evans and Mr Lala Govind Das.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H J Maynard, Col Christie Thomas, Mr G T Anthony, and Col G N Chauner.
FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr W Rogers.

Per s. s. Satlej, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 20th August 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Surgeon C A Webb, Mr W Harvey, Mr N J Dady, Mr Syed Mahomed Belgrami, Mr W G Bonnerjee, Mr Acworth, Mr G Darlington, Mr C A Bird, and Lieut Laurence.
FOR LONDON.—Revd and Mrs H F Lord and family, Major Pocklington, and Mrs Jeffreys.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain W J Webber, 5th September 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr W L Sclater, Mr J Cowie, Revd G H Lewis, and Major Montgomery.

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRELI, Aug. 12.

We had had a busy and joyous season of late. The black cloud of cholera has passed away, and the early rains have been full of promise, although they have held back recently as they have done in other parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar. Our popular Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel Jackson, has returned after his three months' deputation at the Baroda Residency. In Professor Jamsedji Dalal we have been blessed with a new type of district officer, whose application to his work is quite mathematical and systematic. The Sessions work has been increasing from day to day. Thirty-three cases, four of them murder cases, have been tried, as compared with seven or eight or at most ten or twelve in past years. While other divisions have been favoured with special magistrates in the new scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions originally vested in our Vahivatdars or Mamlatdars, Amreli has not been so favoured. Repeatedly Suba after Suba have pressed the point as Judge after Judge is pressing for a Subordinate Judge or Munsiff's Court, which, too, is a great desideratum. With the increase of Sessions work these institutions are becoming a crying need. The deputation for that purpose of Srimant Ganpatrao Gaekwar, barrister-at-law, would really be a gain to him. The dulness of the place has been enlivened by the festive durbars with all their pomp and parade on the auspicious occasion of the birth of a third Prince to H. H. the Gaekwar. The first was on Tuesday last, and has been heralded with a salute of 21 guns. A children's fete and the performance of a Petlad Brahmin sword-fencer and gymnast accompanied the celebration. The second is announced to-day, and in connection with it the Suba distributes prizes on his own account to the local girls' school. The two durbars of joy were preceded by a durbar of honour, held under the presidency of the Suba to award prizes to deserving policemen for their good services during the year. Every day the police of our province is making marked progress under the direction of Rao Saheb Pragji Laxmidhar. To his long experience as a police officer in the service of the State, which he joined on the selection of ex-Diwan Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Pragjee joins local knowledge of the country and the people, being himself a native of Kathawar, It is his *bandobust* that has made the *Baharvatia* a thing of the past here. The last of the bandits, Vastia Rabari, has been secured through the vigilance of our Police Superintendent. It is not only that local mischief-makers are bagged by him, but his chase after foreign *Baharvatias* has been fruitful. Nuria Dada, one of the Gondal *Baharvatias*, was captured by his police, an account of which exploit appeared in your issue of October 5 last year. Jemadar Jehangir and his men have been awarded 500 koris for the feat; Rs. 100 have been awarded to detective Lalji for the capture of Vastia Rabari. Sixteen more policemen have received prizes for the detection of other crimes, and for their bravery in the killing of tigers and panthers. Professor Dalal in his appropriate speech highly commended the police for their work and made useful suggestions for their further efficiency. This has greatly delighted the police force because of the due appreciation of their services and the high encouragement given to them. The gathering terminated with cheers of joy for his Highness the Maharaja Syajee Rao Gaekwar.

MILITARY NEWS.

Second Lieut. W. W. G. Griffith, Dublin Fusiliers has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

The services of Lieut. W. M. Watson, 1st West Riding Regiment, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut J. F. White, S.C., for one year on private affairs; Colonel V. Birch, S.C., two months; and Major Simpson S.C., two months, both on medical certificate.

Dr. Voelcker, having concluded his tour in the Bombay Presidency, is now inspecting certain districts in the Central Provinces, in company with Mr. J. B. Fuller, the Director of the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture. He then goes on to Bengal, where he will travel for about ten or twelve days with Mr. Finucane, the Director of the Bengal Agricultural Department, visiting the rice and indigo districts. From Bengal he travels up to the Punjab, where he will spend about a fortnight in touring with Mr. Robertson, Director of Agriculture, as his guide, and then make his way to Simla, which he is expected to reach by the middle of September.

In a revised issue of the Government of India's resolution on the Railway administration report, a small table is given, showing in detail how the net loss of something under 100 lakhs on the working of the entire Indian railway system in the year 1889-90 occurred. The loss was distributed as follows :—Guaranteed lines, 73½ lakhs; state lines leased to companies, 49½; and State lines (military), 50½; total 173½ lakhs. Against this was the set-off of profit on the East Indian Railway, 59½ lakhs, and on state lines (commercial) of 15 lakhs, leaving a net loss, 98¾ lakhs. About three-quarters of the net loss, therefore, is due to guaranteed railways, and the rest to military lines, which were never expected to be remunerative. The purely commercial lines produced a gain of about 25 lakhs.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Shangahi Mercury* says :—An Imperial decree was issued on the 7th July to the Board of Defence and the Board of Revenue, in connection with the fund to be provided by the eighteen provinces, for building railways. The issue of a large foreign loan for the same purpose has also been sanctioned. The representatives of almost all the treaty powers here have been busy tendering advice and, directly or indirectly, profess to assist the Imperial Government with reference to the big State loan of Tls. 30,000,000 since the edict to the Board of Revenue was issued; but it remains to be seen who will be successful. It is not probable that the Government will take any offer in a hurry, as the survey of the railway to Kirin is not nearly completed yet, and it is not likely that any big loan will be arranged for a month or so.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my remarks on the above subject, kindly published by you on Thursday I may say it is necessary that the candidate should have confidence in his judges, and this confidence is all but lost when he finds that the professor of a rival college examines his own pupils and thus sets the seal of approval, on behalf of the University, on his own work. I do not demand, and it would not be reasonable if I did it, that no professors should be appointed examiners in their subjects in the higher examinations, but I do say that it is only fair that no examiner should be allowed to offer any marks or to make any comment on the work of his own pupil. Sir Thorold Rogers, in the *Contemporary Review* of December last, says of Oxford: "In the two examining boards of the Universities, those of the local examinations and the joint-board school-masters, do not examine their own pupils." Under our existing arrangement a candidate complains of the injustice done him when he has secured almost the same number of marks as his brother from a rival college, and when the prize or medal is awarded to the latter by the examiner who happens to be the professor of the latter.

The safest remedy for such complaints, Sir, is that two Indian Universities should make mutual arrangements for each, supplying examiners duly elected by its own Senate to the other. Let us import examiners from Calcutta or Madras and send our own to either of these Universities, and all the complaints that crop up from time to time against the partiality of examiners to their own pupils will have ceased for ever. At the time of the Matriculation frauds in 1885 some persons went the length of suggesting to our University to select gentlemen in London to send question papers for the candidates of our University and to examine the answers forwarded at a distance of 5,000 miles. This arrangement would have entailed unnecessary trouble and vexation, but the inter-dependence of two Indian Universities would not be in the least impracticable. Both the Universities would have the advantage of independent and competent examiners—not the least competent among them the professors. As Professor Rogers says :—"When the examiner is also the teacher, there is the inevitable impulse of human nature at work, under which the teacher is led to give that instruction which costs him least trouble, to devote his attention to tips and dodges and cram-s rather than to the training of the pupils' mind." This is important. The professors of each university, under the proposed arrangement, will keep a strict surveillance on those of the other. This external judgment will be not the least useful in demanding from candidates real solid knowledge. It may be objected that such examiners would not be familiar with the details of local teaching, *i.e.*, with "salvation knowledge," as it is called, or cram. True, this is precisely that in which the candidates are not to be tested. That would be the object of a manufactory—and a university is not a manufactory.

The above scheme would apply to the higher University examinations only. For the Matriculation the more largely our professors are appointed as examiners the better. It is extremely necessary that the professors should have a free hand in the choice of the material with which they have to deal hereafter. On this subject Professor Wordsworth wrote to me :—"The colleges ought to admit members to Matriculation. At present some of the schools in our Presidency that show the best results do so by a high-pressure cram. I had the honour to act as an examiner in the higher standards of one such school here. Whenever I asked the students the why and wherefore of a rule in grammar, I was told that the University did not ask that way, and so they had not wasted their time needlessly in what would not pay in the Matriculation." Fine plea this.

I for one claim to have no faith in the omniscience of a proposed board of examiners. The appointment of a larger number of examiners whose work would be revised by moderators would do infinitely more good than a board existing only in Utopia.

The system of appointing fresh graduates as examiners with an eye to a paltry saving is extremely mischievous and cannot be reprehended too severely. These youthful examiners, instead of testing the knowledge of the candidates, show forth their own sapience and are ever ready to flaunt their fripperies in the eyes of the world. No inexperienced youths should ever be exalted into examiners.

Now that a committee has been appointed after thirty years, in order that its inquiry should be thorough, it is necessary that it should materially extend the scope of its operations. No searching investigation is possible till the committee, like the Uncovenanted Civil Service Committee, calls with an open mind representatives of the various interests concerned to give their evidence. The representatives of undergraduates, graduates, school-masters, professors, syndics, and examiners would throw a flood of light on the subject of the inquiry.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 12. R. B. P.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

The hearing of the case, in which Mr. F. C. Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charges Messrs. Kaikhosrao N. Kabraji and Merwanjee F. Murzban, editor and proprietor of the *Rast Goftar*, with defamation was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the complainant, Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee for Mr. Kabrajee, and Mr. Kirkpatrick for Mr. Murzban.

Mr. Tyebjee resumed and completed his address in defence of his client. If his Worship found, he said, as was indeed not disputed, that the complainant and defendants were public men arrogating to themselves the right of writing upon public questions; then his client was quite justified on the complainant changing his attitude, to comment as an editor of a public newspaper on it. He could not without stretching the meaning of the words used, say there was anything defamatory in them. If his Worship was not satisfied with the facts he had laid before him he would suggest the case being sent to the Sessions.

His Worship said he proposed to decide the case himself, and thought the case might be left in his hands.

Mr. Tyebjee then said he would have to call some evidence for the defence.

A man called Gurgin, an Irani Parsee, employed as a cook at the Irani dharamsala, was called, and asked if he ever heard that Gurgin had been looked on as a bad man.

Mr. P. M. Mehta objected on the ground that a cook was no competent authority, and that they did not want to know how the name was looked upon in Iran, but the construction that was put upon it in the Parsee community in Bombay.

His Worship was of the same opinion.

As Mr. Tyebjee had several other witnesses to examine, the case was adjourned till Monday, at 11 a.m.

FOOTBALL (RUGBY).

A return match will be played to-day (Friday), on the Cooperage between the Gymkhana and Young Men's Christian Association teams, beginning at 5-30 p. m. :—Gymkhana teams.—Back, G. McCausland; ½ back, R. Meredith, A. H. Bolton, and M. Reid; ½ backs, R. Singer and C. H. Ross; forwards, H. F. Cleveland, P. Steel, G. E. Schofield, H. M. Steuart, T. R. Phillips, A. D. Creagh, F. C. Allen, D. T. Muirhead, and W. C. Symes. Colors, white. Young Men's Christian Association—Back, F. J. Clark; ½ backs, E. Waller, H. Winkler, and A. Hewett; ½ backs, T. Potts, and H. W. Joyce; forwards, E. Flower, J. MacCarthy, Dowling, M. MacMillan, T. Nash, P. Fischer, A. P. O'Brien, A. Miles, and H. J. Clark.

There is a rumour in Calcutta that the leper asylum is to be removed to the Chinsura military barracks, which are now lying vacant; but the residents of Chinsura are drawing up memorials, protesting that the barracks are in the midst of the European quarter, in proximity to the schools and the college, and in the heart of a populous town, and that it is not safe for the residents to have a leper asylum there.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 12 was 429, giving a death-rate of 22·13 per annum per thousand as against 28·14 in the corresponding period of last year, and 29·79 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 127 died from fever; 2, smallpox; 47, phthisis; 2 cholera; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 49, affections of the respiratory organs; 20, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 34, stillborn; 49, old age and debility; 77, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 20; Brahmin, 10; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 204; Hindu outcaste, 51; Musalman, 103; Parsee, 21; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 9; Eurasian, 3; European, 2; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 266 as against 327 in the corresponding period of last year, and 294, the average over the past five years.

THE HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following memorandum is being circulated in the Mofussil towns of the Presidency :—

The question of providing an asylum for Lepers in Bombay has, for sometime, been an urgent one. Last February, Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., C.I.E., presented to Government a sum of one lakh of rupees for the construction of such a building, and the foundation-stone was laid at Trombay on 25th March by H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The plans are, it is believed, now under preparation by the Government Engineers. But it has already become apparent that the accommodation thus provided will be very far from sufficient, and at the same time the necessity of taking some steps to remove, at least, the most acute cases of leprosy from the populous parts of the city of Bombay, has become too pressing to be postponed pending the erection of the Sir Dinshaw Lepers' Home. A vigorous attempt is, therefore, being now made to meet the immedtate exigency, and also to supplement Sir Dinshaw's gift, by raising, by public subscription, a sum sufficient to erect a home for 200 lepers. It is estimated that this will cost for the structure alone, including accommodation for attendants, not less than Rs. 60,000 exclusive of cost of land and of such simple furniture as the case requires. No money whatever is to be thrown away upon mere ornament or luxury. It is proposed that the building shall be of iron, and so constructed as to be capable of being removed, and added as a wing to the larger asylum, which is to be raised by Sir Dinshaw's munificence. It will, therefore, be of a permanent character, and no subscription, that may be given, will be wasted on an object of mere temporary utility. An influential Committee has been appointed to raise and administer funds; and at a meeting of this Committee, which was held on 2nd instant, it was resolved that the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers, whose names are appended to this document, should appeal to residents in the Mofussil for assistance towards the object in view.

A considerable sum has already been collected. The progress made in collecting subscriptions can be seen from time to time in the newspapers; and H. E. the Governor has shown his personal sympathy with the cause by the contribution of Rs. 1,000.

The reasons, which seems to render an appeal to all charitable persons in the Mofussil justifiable, are of two kinds—direct and indirect. There is no doubt that a large number of the vagrant lepers who infest the streets of Bombay, probably more than half come from the Deccan, the Konkan and Gujerat. They have been expelled from their own homes, and finding that a great city presents the best field for mendicancy, they naturally resort to Bombay. It is not just that the sole charge of housing and maintaining them should devolve upon the citizens of Bombay. This is one reason why an appeal to the Mofussil has a sound basis in equity. Another, and a more powerful one, is the interest which all parts of the Presidency must have in the sanitary condition of the capital, which is, at the same time, the greatest port in India. Under the close and incessant intercourse between Bombay and the Mofussil for official, mercantile and social purposes, all interests, gravitate towards Bombay, and create a relationship of interdependence which cannot be ignored. The health, the wealth, and the welfare of Bombay re-act and are re-acted upon by the health, the wealth, and the welfare of the Mofussil. In this, the first real attempt in the West of India to grapple on anything like a large scale, with one of the most terrible diseases known to humanity, the promoters of the Homeless Leper Relief Fund feel assured that they may reckon on the active sympathy and assistance of the Presidency outside Bombay.

It is suggested that in each district or large town, committees may be formed on the lines of the general committee in Bombay, for the purpose of raising funds. If the members of those Committees prefer to be nominally incorporated with the Bombay Committee, this will be done, though this course would swell the members of that Committee to a somewhat unmanageable extent. In Native States, it is earnestly hoped that the ruling Princes or Chiefs will aid the cause now submitted to their benevolence with the liberality they have always been accustomed to show.

Subscriptions may either be forwarded to H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, or paid into the Bank of Bombay. They will be duly acknowledged in the newspapers, in which also statements of accounts will be periodically published, as well as furnished to the Committees of the Mofussil, or the Princes or Chiefs of Native States, as the case may be.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE,
HARKISSONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

The subscriptions already promised amount to nearly Rs. 40,000. A sum of Rs. 20,000 at least is still required. A list of subscriptions will be published in a day or two. We are requested to state that all subscriptions promised, or to be made, should be paid in either to Mr. H. A. Acworth Municipal Commissioner, or to the Bank of Bombay. They will be duly acknowledged in the newspapers.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.

An interesting presentation to a deserving officer of two of the local mills took place yesterday, on the premises of the Star of India Mills, in the presence of a large gathering of mill officials, the agents, friends of the recipient, &c. The presentation was made to Mr. T. Horrocks, of Bolton, the manager of the Star of India Mills and the Britannia Mills, on the eve of his departure for England, in recognition of his valuable services and his ability and zeal as a mill manager. Besides the establishment of the two mills abovementioned, that of the Queen Mills, of which Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. are also the agents, was present. The presents to Mr. Horrocks consisted of rich and elegant jewellery, of the value of nearly Rs.2,000. The articles presented on account of the Star of India Mills consisted of a gold repeating watch and gold chain with pendent; and those presented on account of the Britannia Mills consisted of a lady's watch, with gold chain, three silver vases, two gold bracelets, and a ring. In addition to the above presents, Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck, on behalf of the agents of the mills (Messrs. K. M. Heeramanek and Company) made a special presentation, which consisted of a gold necklace, one gold locket set with brilliants, and four pieces of silk for dress.

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, the chairman of the board of directors of the two mills in making the presentation, said:—On the eve of your departure, Mr. Horrocks, the board of directors of the Britannia and the Star of India Mills, Limited, did not think it right to let you go without making you a suitable present in recognition of your zealous and assiduous services. On behalf of the board I am asked, as chairman, to convey their high sense of your zeal, assiduity, and ability. You came to us with the highest credentials, and they have been proved so in your instance, and not, as the old adage says, very sound to hear, but the most rotten at the core. (Applause.) You have faithfully and diligently discharged your duties, and you did so having with you the key to all success, and that is to have thrown your heart in your work, and not only that, but to have got endeared to your workmen, and becomeso popular with them that they too did not fail to give you some token for your kind behaviour towards them. (Cheers.) The board has been highly gratified with the manner in which you have discharged your duties, and as a token of their esteem, I have great pleasure in handing over to you these magnificent presents for yourself and Mrs. Horrocks on behalf of the board. (Applause.)

Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck, on behalf of the agents of the mills (Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Company), then rose and said :—Mr. Horrocks,—I present you, on behalf of my firm, in appreciation of your services, about which I have nothing more left to say after what was expressed by the chairman of the board, Mr. Mehta. I must, however, say, without any intention to disparage my other foremen, that I found you the best among them, and I hope that they will try to walk in your footsteps and render services which might be appreciated as yours have been. (Applause.)

Mr. Horrocks, in reply, thanked the chairman and the board of directors and the agents, for their having so kindly appreciated his services. He said he did nothing more than perform his duties in the correct sense of the word. His heart was so full that he had no more words to express his thanks, and so would sit down by thanking them again. (Applause.)

The interesting proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

The monument of Pestalozzi at Yverdon, lately inaugurated, makes an excellent impression. On the socle is inscribed: "To Pestalozzi, 1746-1827. Erected by popular subscription, 1890." At the foot of the statue is inscribed: "I live like a beggar to show beggars how they ought to live as men." And on the left side and behind: "Saviour of the poor in Neuhof. Father of the orphans in Stanz. Founder of the popular school in Burgdorf. Educator of men in Yverdon. All for others, nothing for himself!"

DEATH OF MR. LAMBERT, M. I. C. E.

The death is announced in Karachi of Mr. George Nugent Reynolds Lambert, M. Inst. C. E., the acting Superintending Engineer in Sind. Mr. Lambert joined the service as First Grade Assistant Engineer, Bombay, 8th October, 1868; arrived in the country, 21st November 1868; and was appointed First Grade Assistant Engineer, Karachi, December, 1868. He became First Grade Assistant Engineer, Hyderabad, 11th January, 1869; was Assistant Engineer, First Grade, and acting Executive Engineer, Rohri Canal, Hyderabad, from 3rd September to 17th November, 1869; Assistant Engineer, First Grade, and acting Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division, Hyderabad, from 6th June to 5th August 1870; Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade Hyderabad, 1st May 1872; Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, and acting Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division, Hyderabad, 14th August to 26th November 1872; Executive Engineer, Third Grade (temporary), Rohri Canal, 15th May 1875; acting Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division, from 27th June to 25th September 1876, in addition to his own duties; appointed officiating Superintendent of Works, Eastern Indus, from 26th January to 22nd May 1877, in addition to his own duties. He was next appointed Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division, and officiating Superintendent of Works, Eastern Indus, from 20th September to 7th November 1878, in addition to his own duties: Executive Engineer, Second Grade (temporary), from 27th June to 2nd July and from 17th July to 20th November 1878; Executive Engineer, third grade (permanent), 1st January 1879; Executive Engineer, Second Grade (temporary), from 21st January 1879; acting Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division (in addition to his other duties), from 20th October 1879, to 14th September 1880. He reverted to Executive Engineer, third grade (permanent), 12th November 1879; Executive Engineer, Second Grade (permanent), 17th August, 1880; acting Executive Engineer, Fuleli Division (in addition to his own duties) from 6th August to 3rd November, 1881, and from 5th November to 9th December, 1882; acting Superintending Engineer, Sind, from 27th May to 22nd June 1883. On return from furlough Mr. Lambert was appointed Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals, 16th November 1885; Executive Engineer, First Grade (permanent), 23rd November 1886; acting Superintending Engineer in Sind and sub. *pro tem.* Superintending Engineer, Third class, 24th March 1887; reverted to Superintending Engineer, Third Class (temporary), from 14th August, 1888. Particulars of Mr. Lambert's death have not yet reached Bombay, but it is reported that he died rather suddenly on Tuesday.

QUETTA WATER-WORKS.

The Quetta water-works are now on the verge of completion, so far as the cantonment supply is concerned, and the civil and city supply will be ready in a month or two. The water of the Hanna stream has been caught at the head of the Hanna valley, carried in pipes down to the mouth of the Hanna Pass, and thence to two large reservoirs at the highest point above cantonment limits. From the reservoirs pipes have been laid down to most of the barracks, hospitals and transport lines, and the main for the city has been carried to the confines of the cantonment on the city side. In addition to this pipe-supply several artisian borings have been made with some success, and very great hopes are entertained from the experiment. Such wells, it goes without saying, would be an immense benefit throughout the Biluchistan province. And considering the heavy rain and snow fall in winter and the rocky substratum that underlies much of the district and holds the water, there would seem to be every ground for expecting the borings to turn out a success. Biluchistan is essentially a thirsty province, observes a contemporary, and the cry for more water is unceasing. A large population suddenly flung down in a desert above all things need water, and Quetta is no exception to the rule.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I.—THE SUJNA GOKULJI ZALA VEDANT PRIZE.

As no candidate passed the M.A. examination of 1889 with Sanskrit as his second language, the Syndicate have resolved to award the prize for that year in accordance with regulation 3 to the best essay on the following subject, provided it is deemed worthy of the prize :—

DISCUSS THE DOCTRINE OF MAYA: ITS EXISTENCE IN THE VEDANTA SUTRAS, AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE LATER VEDANTA.

The competitive essays should be written in a neat legible hand and must not exceed 100 pages foolscap size.

Competitors shall be Graduates of the University of Bombay, or any learned persons.

The essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the 17th August 1891. Each essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, if any, his Post Office address, and a declaration that the essay sent in by him is *bona fide* his own composition.

II.—SIR JASVANTSINGHJI SCHOLARSHIP.

An extra Sir Jasvantsinghji Scholarship, tenable for a year and a half from the beginning of the current term, and of the value of Rs. 12 per month, has been awarded to Jahangir Bhikaji Motivala of Samaldas College.

III.—THE VALLABHDAS VALJI SCHOLARSHIP.

The Vallabhdas Valji Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 per month, and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Dharamsi Jethabhai Thakkar of Proprietary High School, Bombay.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS IN THE DECCAN.

For some time past, writes the Aurungabad correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, the local authorities have been much exercised by the raiding and depredations carried out by a gang of dacoits who had become a terror to the villagers in the surrounding country, and so far had proved themselves too much for the police. These marauders had become so emboldened by their uninterrupted success that they actually pitched their camp in a dense jungle dangerously near to Aurungabad, and made this their rendezvous. In the meanwhile the Imperial Government was induced to offer a reward of Rs. 500 for the capture of the gang, and this reward was promptly supplemented by an equal sum offered on the part of the Nizam's Government. Three Sikhs living in Ursool, a suburb of this city, learning of the offer of the reward and learning the position of the gang's encampment and that only three men were left to keep watch over their ill-gotten stores, volunteered to rush the dacoits' camp. The local authorities gave the three Sikhs *carte blanche*. The plan of attack was arranged in true military form. Disguising themselves as mendicants, the Sikhs reconnoitered the gang's position and decided on a night-attack from three different points. Taking advantage of a dark night, they stealthily approached the camp, and one of their party was close upon the tent occupied by the protecting party, when the dacoit who was on watch discovering the approach of a stranger, levelled his gun at him, but missed his aim. Quick as thought the Sikh in advance dropped down on his knee, and, taking aim, mortally wounded the dacoit sentry. The discharge of fire-arms awoke the other two members of the gang, but the attacking trio rushed the position, taking these freebooters by surprise, overpowered them, and bound their hands and arms, and then marched them off prisoners into Aurungabad. The police authorities, on receiving the two men, were not slow to act, for at daybreak the following morning a gang of coolies was got together and despatched under a strong police escort, to strike the dacoits' camp and bring everything found there into head-quarters. The body of the dead dacoit was also taken into Aurungabad. Suspecting the return of the main body of the gang from a raiding expedition, and that they would probably take in the situation affairs had assumed and decide on attacking the police thanah in view to rescuing their imprisoned companions, the authorities decided upon immediately transferring their two prisoners to Hyderabad, where they now remain, pending the results of inquiries instituted by the district police. From information received from village patels and the police scouts, it is surmised that the gang gained a knowledge of the disaster that had befallen their companions in crime and decided to disperse for a time, as all trace of the gang moving in a body through the district has been lost. The three plucky Sikhs who captured the members of the gang in camp, are just now the heroes of the hour, and rightly so, for they have rendered a signal service to the district at large.

The Rev. G. S. Hall, Chaplain of Colaba, having returned from leave, the Rev. P. R. Harrison will act as Chaplain of Rajkote as a temporary measure.

Major Ferris is to act as Political Agent, Mani Kantha, during the absence for three months of Colonel Nutt, on privilege leave; and Major Fenton and Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S., will be Second and Third Assistants respectively.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban presiding. There were also present :—Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tagidas, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Hasambhai Visram, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kavasji Pestonji, Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Colonel G. L. U. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Parshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, E. F. Underwood, Vandrawandas Parshotumdas, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Colonel W. H. Wilson, and Mr. J. P. Watson.

RULES MADE TO BE BROKEN.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 1,099 from savings under certain heads to provide balance required for payment of Rs. 2,160, acting allowances, during the absence of Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector, on leave.

Dr. Viegas opposed the grant on the ground that leave was granted to the officer on full pay. He enquired when the Standing Committee would frame rules for granting leave

they would not have to go sometimes into contending claims of living persons. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner agreeing with Mr. Mehta observed that he was only following the precedents laid down by his predecessor.

Mr. Roughton gave names of about a dozen streets, which were called after living men.

Mr. Mehta remarked these were bad precedents to follow.

The President: I may tell you that Murzban Street does not yet exist.

The Municipal Commissioner: It will soon come into existence. (Laughter.)

The resolution was then agreed to.

THE FORTHCOMING CENSUS OPERATIONS.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland the Corporation resolved to record Government Resolution, General Department, dated 15th idem, sanctioning the payment from Imperial Revenues of one-half of the total cost of the forthcoming Census operations in the city of Bombay.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

The Corporation next considered letter from the Commissioner, forwarding copies of Mr. Baldwin Latham's report on the Sanitation of Bombay.

Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed that the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with his report accompanied by those of the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer on the points of Mr. Baldwin Latham's report on the "Sanitation of Bombay" that approximate estimates be submitted at the same time of the cost of carrying out the scheme or such portions of the scheme as might be recommended for adoption by the Corporation. It was impossible, he said, to dispose of such an important report in a summary manner. He took it that many of the members of the Corporation were perhaps ignorant of the various points embraced in the matter of the drainage of Bombay. They were perhaps not aware of how much had been settled to be done by the Corporation under the old scheme, of what had actually been done by them, and what now remained to be done by them. It was very fortunate that they thought it desirable to obtain the opinion on the question of an eminent engineer. The question was how were the Corporation to deal with the report of that eminent engineer. The Corporation might as an alternative course either proceed to deal with it at once, or refer it to a Committee of their own body. The Corporation could not deal with at once as it required a very careful and a practical consideration of the various suggestions contained in it. Again before they referred the report to a Committee of the Corporation it was absolutely necessary that they should know the views of their executive officers upon the several points of the vast scheme which had been partly dealt with and which involved a large expenditure. Such a report ought to be dealt with in a practical manner, which was to ask the Commissioner, in consultation with their executive officers, to draw up a scheme or proposals to be carried out consistently with the resources at the command of the Corporation. The scheme or proposals submitted to them by their executive officers might then be referred to a Committee of the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said that as remarked in his letter until Government settled the question of the outfall, they could not go into the question of sewerage at all. As the Corporation were aware Mr. Baldwin Latham was a strong advocate for the sewage outfall at Colaba, their present outfall being at Love Grove. With regard to the outfall at Colaba, Government of course had to be dealt with, not because the Act so prescribed, but also because Government in the Military Department had a very special interest in the local conditions which might be affected by any outfall at Colaba. Mr. Baldwin Latham's opinion was that an outfall at Colaba would be absolutely innocuous. They had yet to see what view the Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency and the Government in the Military Department of Bombay, and the Government of India in their Military Department, took of this matter. This question would no doubt occupy weeks and months before it was satisfactorily settled with the authorities concerned. He (the Commissioner) merely wished to say this to point out that he could not move on the sewerage question until that point was settled. The Corporation, therefore, should not blame him for any delay that might take place in submitting his report asked for by them.

Dr. Bhalchunder thought that the time occupied by Mr. Latham, in making report about meteorological and other observations, which should have been furnished to him cut and dry by the authorities concerned from the Colaba Observatory, could have been more usefully employed in making other observations of a practical character.

Mr. Duxbury said that Mr. Latham might have informed them how the outfall could be brought down from Love Grove to Colaba.

Mr. Mehta having briefly replied, his proposition was agreed to by the Corporation.

THE CORPORATION TO TAKE A LESSON FROM GOVERNMENT.

Sir Henry Morland proposed the recording of a resolution of the Standing Committee, giving cover to Government Resolution, General Department, dated 10th July, 1890, regarding the revision of Government property by Mr. Stevens, C.I.E., to the effect that, considering the smallness of the outlay involved, Government did not think it necessary to press for the payment by the Municipality of certain clerks, required by him.

Mr. Mehta in seconding the proposition, observed that the Corporation ought to take a lesson from Government, who ought to be greatly commended for the strict care they took of funds in their possession. (Hear, hear and applause.) The Corporation should follow the example of Government in fighting for every little pie of public money entrusted to their care. The Government ought to be greatly commended for the spirit with which they had fought even for such a small sum. (Laughter and applause.)

The proposition was on a division carried.

RESCINDING OF A CORPORATION RESOLUTION.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Colonel Merewether, the Corporation resolved (1) to rescind their Resolution No. 997, dated 7th May, 1888, (sanctioning the laying out of part of the Tulsi pipe line as the line of a future thoroughfare, and permitting the construction thereof by the Britannia Mills Company in order to give access to the Mill); (2) to sanction such construction by the Company on certain terms and conditions, the Municipality retaining their absolute rights of ownership, &c., and to declare the road a public thoroughfare at any time; (3) that similar conditions be exacted in the case of any other owners of premises desiring to construct a road or acquire a right of way along or by the pipe line,

A HANDSOME DONATION BY THE THAKORE SAHEB OF BHOWNUGGER.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta, the Corporation accepted, with thanks, from H. H. Sir Taktasingjee Jasvutsingjee, G.C.S.I., Thakore Taheb of Bhownugger, a handsome gift of Rs. 4,000 for a wild beast cage, at the Victoria Gardens, and requested the President to convey thanks to his Highness for his generous assistance thus given towards the fund for improving the Victoria Gardens.

DONATION FROM SIR D. M. PETIT, BART.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee the Corporation accepted, with thanks, from Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., a handsome gift of Rs. 1,500 as a donation to the Victoria Gardens for the construction of an aviary for aquatic birds, and requested the President to convey to him the thanks of the Corporation for the public spirit displayed by him in making that gift.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

COLONEL T. M. WARD, acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs.

A NOTABLE feature of the Viceroy's tour, says an up-country paper, will be an inspection of the troops of various native states, as well as of local corps. For instance, there will be inspections at Patiala, Nhabha, and Jhind, and also of the troops near Patiala and Jhodpore, and at Jeypore, Bhurtpore, and Ulwar in Rajputana. The Merwara Battalion, the Deoli Force, the Erinpura Irregular Force, and the Meywar Bhil Corps, will all be inspected by His Excellency. Lieutenant-Colonel Melliss accompanies the Viceroy during his tour of inspection of the Native States' armies.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* sends a story which it believes is truer than most good stories are. President Harrison, like other Presidents of the United States, is terribly harassed by place-hunters, and being lately unwell, his doctor declared all his symptoms to be those of small-pox. "In this," said the tortured President, "I recognise the finger of Providence. Hitherto I have only had 800,000 offices to distribute among 65 millions of people: I have now got something I can give to the entire nation?"

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists—Agents:—Treacher [illegible] Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 12th August are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 11th, 17 feet 8 inches against 19 feet 3 inches on the same date last year. Transplanting of rice seedlings and lift irrigation crops in progress. Locusts in Manjband and Johi talukas, but doing no damage; rats in Jati and tortoises in Ghora Bari, causing some damage. Cattle in Karachi Taluka in poor condition, elsewhere fair. Rain at Karachi 1 inch 29 cents, and at Kotri 1 inch 12 cents.

Shikarpur.—Rain general; maximum 2 inches at Sukkur, and minimum 6 cents at Kakar; average 58 cents. River 14 1-6 feet against 13 1-12 feet last year. Cotton crops slightly injured. Locusts passed over Ghotki from north to south. Cattle healthy.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowings almost completed. Rats injuring rice plants in 1 taluka. Water deficient at the tail of Imamwah Janubi in Deromahbut Taluka. Cattle in 1 taluka in poor condition. Rain in 10 talukas; average 78 cents. Locusts in 1 taluka, causing slight damage.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water-supply improved. Bajri area will be increased. Rain 10 cents; general and beneficial.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 5 inches 80 cents at Viramgam, and minimum 60 cents at Dhandhuka: total maximum 19 inches 95 cents at Viramgam, and minimum 7 inches 11 cents at Dhandhuka. Bajri crop doing well. More rain is wanted, especially in Dhandhuka.

Panch Mahals.—Average rainfall during week 5 inches 22 cents; total up to date, maximum at Halol 34 inches 28 cents, and minimum at Dohad 17 inches 11 cents. Caterpillars in some places damaging standing crops.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Nadiad 7 inches 60 cents, and minimum at Mehmadabad 4 inches 13 cents: total maximum at Kapadvanj 28 inches 57 cents, and minimum at Anand 18 inches 55 cents. More rain wanted in Mehmadabad for rice. Standing crops in good condition.

Broach.—Rain general; maximum 2 inches 82 cents in Broach, and minimum 1 inch 60 cents in Jambusar: total maximum 26 inches 27 cents at Ankleshvar, and minimum 13 inches 22 cents at Vagra. Cattle and young crops healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain maximum at Chikhli 7 inches 79 cents, and minimum at Olpad 1 inch 2 cents; total maximum at Bardoli 58 inches 22 cents, and minimum at Olpad 28 inches 59 cents. Rain general in the district. Sowing of kharif crops completed except in certain low-lying lands at Bardoli, Chorasi and Olpad, where break in the weather is desirable. Weeding operations in progress. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of food-grains normal.

Khandesh.—Rain maximum 6 inches 44 cents at Chalisgaon, and minimum 79 cents at Nandurbar. Weeding operations in progress. The recent rainfall has proved most useful to the young crops. Condition of agricultural stock improving. Prices of food-grains as before.

Nasik.—Rain during the week at Nasik 1 inch 68 cents; total 15 inches 7 cents; in talukas maximum 9 inches 95 cents at Igatpuri, and minimum 35 cents at Baglan. Rain almost general throughout the district. Prospects improving. More rain still wanted in Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, Malegaon and Baglan talukas. Cattle poor in parts of Sinnar and Dindori.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; total of week 3 inches 22 cents; total to date 52 inches 63 cents, being 1·79 above average. Abnormal temperture 1° cool on 6th and 12th, 2° cool on 7th and 10th and *nil* on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from north on 6th, from north-west on 7th, and from west on 10th and 11th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain at Sadar Station, 8 inches 81 cents; total 80 inches 16 cents: in talukas maximum at Karjat 118 inches 15 cents, and minimum at Mahim 36 inches 13 cents. Rain general. Rice planting finished. Rice crop vigorous.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 10th August 1890.)—Fall of rain during the week 3 inches 30 cents; up to the end of the week 72 inches 63 cents. Condition of crops good. Weeding commenced

Ratnagiri.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 23 inches 23 cents at Sangameshvar, and minimum 8 inches 82 cents at Guhagar. Crops injured at places. Agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagur.—Rain general; maximum 3 inches 82 cents at Nevasa, and minimum 1 inch 30 cents at Sangamner. Sowing of bajri in progress generally. Fodder insufficient in parts. Agricultural stock good, except in Jamkhed Taluka.

Sholapur.—Rainfall general; maximum at Sholapur 4 inches 65 cents, and minimum at Sangola 78 cents. The state of the kharif crops in the Barsi Taluka is good. The week's fall of rain will be beneficial to the growth of fodder and to the kharif crops already sown. Fodder still scarce and the price of it rising every day. Prices of food-grains are as before. Rain wanted in all talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 2 inches 27 cents; total 27 inches 21 cents: in talukas maximum at Patan 4 inches 67 cents, and minimum at Man 30 cents. Rainfall general; more wanted for sowing of kharif in a few villages of Man and Khanapur. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum at Indi 3 inches 64 cents and minimum at Bagalkot 61 cents. Young crops good in Indi and Sindgi. Cotton sowing commenced in some parts of Sindgi, Bagevadi and Badami talukas. Sowing retarded for want of moisture in Bagalkot and Hungund talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 40 cents; total 33 inches 68 cents. Rain throughout the district. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations; average of week 1 inch 61 cents; more wanted in 7 talukas. Standin crops good. Fodder and water-supply scanty in Nargund Petha.

Kanara.—Heavy rain below and moderate above ghat; at Karwar 13½ inches. Sowing and transplanting nearly completed.

Rajkot.—Rain 4 inches 71 cents; total 13 inches 96 cents. Weeding operations continue. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 67 cents; total 4 inches 90 cents. Weather cloudy. More rain wanted.

Baroda.—Rain during week 4 inches 46 cents; total 26 inches 14 cents. Weeding operations in progress. Sowing of rice impeded owing to insufficient rain in Kadi Division. Young plants in fair condition. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency; beneficial to crops and fodder in the districts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, where prospects are greatly improved. More rain still wanted in Sholapur and a few talukas of 8 other districts. Sowing and transplantation progressing in some districts. Young crops generally flourishing, but slightly damaged by rats and tortoises in 2 talukas of Karachi, by locusts and rats in 2 talukas of Hyderabad, by caterpillars in parts of Panch Mahals, and by excessive rain in parts of Ratnagiri. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock healthy except in a few talukas.

MAJOR BEAVER has been allowed to retain his appointment as Remount Agent in Calcutta, after his promotion to a half-pay lieutenant-colonelcy.

LIEUTENANT DE LISLE'S accident at Quetta happened while he was exercising a horse round the course, and was rather a nasty one. The animal, while attempting the on-and-off, fell, sending his rider clean on his head. He was picked up immediately in a partially stunned condition and taken away in a ticca. He is now reported to be doing favourably, and it is hoped will be in a riding state at the meet, as he is undoubtedly one of the best gentlemen-riders at Quetta.

THE Portuguese papers assert that Senhor Vasco de Guedes, the Governor-General of Goa, on hearing that the election for Salsette was annulled, offered to send in his resignation. Senhor Christovao Pinto proposes to return to Goa at the close of the present Parliamentary Session, and stand for the circle of Salsette. The new election may probably take place after the Parliament is prorogued.

DR. DONNELL'S appointment as Surgeon-General by the Madras Government, and its cancellation by the Government of India, has, according to a local correspondent, raised the following questions:—Does clause 90 India Army Circular refer at all to the appointment of Surgeon-General? Is it not applicable alone to first appointment to an administrative grade; and would not the appointment of Deputy Surgeon-General to Surgeon-General be merely an advancement and not an appointment to an administrative grade? Doubts existing regarding these questions, the local Government applied to the Goverment of India for an authoritative ruling, and the latter thereupon ruled that the India Army Circular referred to is applicable to administrative grades in the Indian Medical Service, which include Surgeons-General and Deputy Surgeons-General; and that an officer is not disqualified for promotion to an administrative grade by age, unless he is within six months of completing the age limit at which he must retire.

THE GANGES IN FLOOD.

OF all the changes that the rainy season brings to the landscape of Northern India, writes a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, there is none so remarkable as the transformation of its huge river-beds. Standing on the Ganges Bridge at Cawnpore and looking up-stream, the main feature that strikes the eye is, for three parts of the year, the long monotonous level of grey sand that stretches between the green of either bank. The same glaring expanse of white is there day after day, and only for a short space, in the evening, does the yellow sun-light, falling from behind the high bluffs which guard the Cawnpore side of the river, give another tinge to the scene and turn the dull-hued sands to a momentary gold. But the view from the bridge is very different now. The high bluffs have disappeared and only a thin fringe of green marks the outline of the Cawnpore bank. Below this and right away to the horizon the eye meets nothing but a broad expanse of moving waters. There are no dull hues now, but the mingling of earth and sky gives in the moist air a wealth of brilliant and variegated colour-fancies. On the Oudh side of the river no bank, excepting the low breakwater near the railway, exists at all; for the floods have covered the mainland and have made it seem part of the mighty stream that is rushing beneath us. Perhaps, however, that far waste of waters with its occasional patches of higher ground, and groups of half-submerged trees, gives rather the idea of a succession of endless lakes

"With all their fairy crowds
Of islands, that together lie
As quietly as spots of sky
Among the evening clouds."

But these are only accessories to the great central feature, the vast stretch of the advancing river, which comes as it were from the sunset land and moves on, deep and irresistible, in its downward course. Here is no vulgar brawl, as in the varying surge and whirl of a mountain torrent, but a smooth unruffled surface which almost belies the terrific rate at which the stream is really moving: and the only sound an even, muffled roar, as the water strikes the buttresses of the bridge and makes a tumult which ceases almost to be a tumult, because it lasts for ever. For the rest, it is no "priestlike task" on which these moving waters are engaged. Watch for a moment, as they pass rapidly down-stream, the different evidences of the destruction wrought by the floods that the river bears on its bosom: here a piece of thatch or planking, there a "gurra" or some earthen vessel of the kind; sometimes even a bullock, alive or dead as the case may be—all tell the same tale of loss and desolation. In different directions across the floods on the Oudh side can be seen the roofs of submerged villages, the inhabitants of which, refusing to be warned in time, had in many cases spent nights and days on the branches of neighbouring trees, waiting for rescue, and exposed meantime to starvation and the inclemencies of sun and rain. But this is not all. There is a sudden rush of spectators to the side of the bridge, as the form of a human being is observed floating helplessly in mid-stream. He is supported by a log of wood under each arm, and as he nears the bridge, his eyes are lifted towards the last hope of human aid. It is not in vain, for two ropes are thrown to him which he clutches as he passes, and drops the logs of wood which hitherto acted as his life-preservers. Then the strain of pulling him up begins; but, alas! almost at once the treacherous ropes break and the poor wretch sinks headlong into the depths and is whirled away to a grave beneath the waters. Yet this unfortunate creature is only one of the many that the Great River God has of late claimed for his own; while it would be at the present time almost impossible to estimate the world of human misery and disaster which has been caused by the flooding of the Ganges. The miles and miles of rutted cultivation which the receding inundation will leave behind it, is bound surely to add no inconsiderable quota to the ruin which the excessive rainfall has already caused to the "kharif"—the crop by the by, on which the "poor man" chiefly depends for his subsistence throughout the year. So much the better for the bunniahs, no doubt. But we Englishmen, accustomed as we are, many of us, to look out on India with the limited horizon afforded by the routine of station life, are sometimes perhaps too apathetic in our regard for the miseries and wants of the people amidst whom we live, and give, it may be, a certain justification to the strictures of our French critics, who almost invariably impute that great defect, a hopeless lack of sympathy, to our otherwise irreproachable rule. Not that in the present case the district officials concerned have not done all that was humanly possible to alleviate suffering and distress. But this does not alter the fact that if such a flood as the one described above, where dozens of villages have been inundated, and thousands of poor people rendered destitute and homeless, had happened in England, it would have sent a wave of deep-stirred sympathy and compassion rolling over the land, and would not have ceased till its story had been told to the countries of the furthest end of Europe.

THE MADRAS CEMETERY INCIDENT.

IT will be remembered that in May last a rather unpleasant incident occurred in St. Mary's Cemetery, Madras, at the funeral of a store-sergeant of the Ordnance Department, when a dispute arose between the Rev. D. Wilson Kidd, acting Garrison Chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. Whitamore, the Wesleyan Minister, as to which of them should read the funeral service over the deceased, a Wesleyan. The latter, says the local *Mail*, insisted upon reading the service in the face of a distinct order of Government which precluded him from officiating in the cemetery. The facts of the case are too well known to need repeating. Mr. Kidd submitted a lengthy report of the occurrence to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, in which he referred to the conduct of Mr. Whitamore and the officer in charge of the funeral party, whose behaviour he considered irregular. As the whole question was of considerable importance, the Archdeacon submitted the case to the Government of Madras, in order that an authoritative ruling might be laid down and a similar occurrence prevented. Scarcely had the public got over this when a case occurred in which a similar question was raised, but fortunately unpleasantness was avoided by the discretion displayed by the parties concerned. The Government has reviewed the whole matter in the light of the various rulings laid down regarding burials in St. Mary's Cemetery. It absolves the Rev. D. Wilson Kidd of all blame in the transaction and credits him with having acted perfectly within his rights. As regards the conduct of the officer commanding the funeral party, it has been referred to the Military Department for any action which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may consider advisable. As the Government desires that non-conformist soldiers stationed in Fort Saint George should have the right of interment within a reasonable distance from the Fort, a plot of ground in the vicinity of St. Andrew's burial-ground has been set apart for a cemetery for non-conformists of the garrison of the Fort. It has been laid down that until this piece of ground is ready for non-conformists, the order of Government by which St. Mary's cemetery has been set apart for Christians of the Church of England, should continue to be observed, and that non-conformists whose case does not fall under rule VIII. (2) of the Cemetery Rules, can only be interred in St. Mary's Cemetery by the chaplain or, in his absence, by the officiating layman, and with the rites of the Church of England.

CAPTAIN H. M. ABUD, Acting Third Assistant Political Resident at Aden, has been granted a year's furlough.

MR. W. W. LOCH, C.S., Collector of Khandesh, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

CONSEQUENT upon the retirement of Mr. Blathwayt, C.S., Mr. J. F. Muir has been appointed Senior Collector, and Mr. A. Wingate, Junior Collector of Kaira.

LANCE-CORPL. PRICKETT, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been remanded to the High Court at Lahore on the charge of causing the death of a native cart-driver on the Murree Road, in April last, who was shot dead by a bullet.

THE engagement of Sir Edgar Vincent, a name well-known in India, to Lady Helen Duncombe, was announced the day the last mail left home. Lady Helen is a daughter of Lord Faversham, and one of the most beautiful women in England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at is ½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

HOMŒOPATHISTS AND HYPNOTISM.

MR. C. N. BARHAM to the *Globe* in an article with this heading observes:—

"Hit him hard, he has no friends," seems to be a favourite maxim with medical men. A humorous writer wittily described medical practice as consisting of "guessing at Nature's intentions and wishes, and then endeavouring to substitute man's therefor." How far this may be true, I am unable to say, continues the writer, but the Faculty, certainly, aims at governing the country by opinions. Yet what is opinion but a capricious exacting tyrant to which the majority of mankind willingly bind themselves in slavery? And this, notwithstanding that the immortal Locke has said, "There cannot be a more dangerous thing to rely on than the opinions of others, nor more likely to mislead one; since there is much more falsehood and error among men than truth and knowledge and if the opinions and persuasions of others, whom we know and think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be heathens in Japan, Mahomedans in Turkey, Papists in Spain, Protestants in England, and Lutherans in Sweden." Without doubt we are bound by the traditions of the elders, and the chains of antiquity. Were a nation to start anew upon its career, with mature faculties and unbiassed minds, how much would be abandoned that is now dearly cherished! Errors which have been readily adopted are slowly relinquished—

"Convict a man against his will,
He's of the same opinion still."

Of all professions that of medicine is the most unwilling to adopt a change of front. No matter what new discoveries may be made, there are not wanting those who say "the old is better." Perhaps the few real leaders in the medical world are not overburdened with faith in present methods. None know better than they do that the system in vogue is largely empirical. I am informed by a leading dispenser that the really efficacious drugs are few in number; it may be a dozen at most. Yet, although the present methods of treating disease are unsatisfactory, doctors stick to drugs with a courage worthy of a better cause, though no less an authority than the late Sir William Gull said in evidence given before the Royal Commission on Vivisection, "I am sorry to say that I am not a great believer in drugs." Of course, the gullible public, knowing but little of these pious opinions held by the Faculty, swallow draughts and boluses with painful earnestness; and, under the leadership of eminent authorities, indulge in bread pills *ad lib.*, as eagerly as the "eminent" of Shoe-lane indulges in his favourite "unsweetened."

Doctors differ. They do, however, agree occasionally. The most discordant bodies have points of agreement. The outside broker is as firmly persuaded as is his favoured competitor, that the public require a middleman. Both Episcopalian and Nonconformist are satisfied that the layman needs vicarious services. Probably no two schools of thought differ more widely than do the homœopathic and allopathic medical societies. The one drenches, the other parches; the one gluts, the other starves, the patient; the one exhibits wholesale, the other, literally, retail, and but niggardly at that. If the first of these is right, the second must be hopelessly in error. But these rivals have suspended hostilities for the moment, the better to indulge in the pleasing occupation of pelting an intruder into the charmed circle. It may even be that the weaker of the two bodies hopes to win absolution by its virulence of attack on the fresh object of medical indignation. As none are so bitter in their denunciation of heresy as those who labour under the suspicion of unorthodoxy, so no body of opponents have shown themselves more hostile to the claims of hypnotism than the homœopathists.

The British Homœopathic Society, especially, is much concerned upon the subject; and has serious thoughts of approaching Parliament thereupon. Like many other fussy and pretentious bodies, it will allow freedom of thought upon its own lines, but not an ell beyond. In its infallible judgment it condemns hypnotism as a fearful abuse, the very root of evil, as daring a desperado as "arsenical wall papers and other articles," whatever these last may be. One of the chief stars in this assembly of light and leading has seen a trioe of savages who did most terrible things under the influence of mesmerism; and has been duly horrified, and has had his nervous system racked thereby. I have known savage tribes do most horrible things under the twin influences of passion and ignorance, without aid from either hypnotism or any other extraneous power, and the records of police-courts relate sad stories of scenes in which alcohol played the leading part, but in which hypnotism was unaccountably wanting. But homœopathists are not affected by such considerations as these. Hypnotism must be snuffed out at any cost; if the medical profession is unable to perform the feat, we must have recourse to Parliament, and so end the trouble by means of grandmotherly legislation. It is amusing to follow these knights of the pilule in their tirades. They met to condemn and condemn they did *in toto*. No terms were too strong, no denunciations too bitter; they said, in effect, any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, and they administered castigation with a vengeance. "The exhibition of the art is demoralising; persons who have been the subjects of experiment are miserable-looking specimens of humanity, and the experiments of Charcot and Dr. de Luys are of the worst possible kind."

Such a breeze is refreshing. It is evident we shall not be premitted to perish of inertia. It is no new trick to throw mud, in the hope that some of it will stick; but to the irate homœopathist we might well exclaim—"*Et tu Brute!*" "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones," and those who indulge in curses will do well to remember that, like chickens, "they come home to roost." It is, one knows, hard to see one's bread passing over to another's board, but surely these men are not averse to following truth wherever she goeth. They do not, I am convinced, boast that they neither learn anything nor forgive anything. Let them calmly study the phenomena, and help us who, with feeble hands, are seeking to establish it upon a sure foundation.

Justice requires the acknowledgment of whatever aid has been rendered us. Hence it is pleasing to record that one of the members of the society suggested caution in the proceedings. It was not that he favoured the hypnotic culprit, but he thought of his own skin. Like a more ancient casuist, he advised that his colleagues should leave the matter severely alone, lest the House of Commons should ascribe the action to the prejudice of doctors. The bait was swallowed, and respite, but only respite, was granted to the baited science. The sword of Damocles remains suspended over our heads. But threatened sciences, like threatened men, live long; and, although the antics of our unorthodox brother may astonish us, and we may be confounded at the volubility of his Billingsgate, we apprehend no danger from his harlequin sword of lath. The diatribes of these homœopathic debaters will do as little harm to the new science as their infinitesimal quantities of medicine do good to their patients; and, as we become more persuaded and satisfied of the value of hypnotism in many forms of disease, we shall laugh the more heartily at the ignorance displayed by the learned leaders of a great medical heresy.

ANCIENT FETE.

A NOTICEABLE thing, remarks a writer in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, about the statues found in our museums of art, and supposed to represent the perfect figures of ancient men and women, is the apparently disproportionate size of their feet. We moderns are apt to pronounce them too large, particularly those of the women. It will be found, however, that for symmetrical perfection these feet could not be better. A Greek sculptor would not think of such a thing as putting a nine-inch foot on a five and one-half foot woman. Their types for these classical marble figures were taken from the best forms of living persons. Unquestionably the human foot, as represented by these old sculptors, was larger than the modern one, and, in fact, the primitive foot of all people of whom we have any record, either in painting or statuary, is larger than the restricted foot of modern times. The masculine foot, forming an approximate average of four different countries, was about twelve inches long. This would require at least a No. 12 or 12½ shoe to cover it comfortably. The average masculine foot to-day is easily fitted with a No. 8½ shoe, and is, therefore, not above ten and seven-sixteenths of an inch. Now, by the old scriptural rule of proportion, a man five feet nine inches in height should have a foot eleven and one-half inches long, or one-sixth his height. It was of no great consequence what size sandals he wore, but he would require to have a modern shoe of at least 10½ for a minimum fit or a No. 11 for real comfort. For women, allowing for the difference in the relative size of the two sexes, which was about the same then as now, a woman of five feet three inches in height would have had a foot ten inches long requiring a modern shoe—it ought to be spoken only in a whisper—No. 6 as the most comfortable for that foot, or a No. 5½ as the limit of torture. The reason for the difference between the old classical foot and the modern one is obvious. Restriction is what has done it.

THE survey of a broad-gauge line, via Rai Bareili to Jaunpur, will, it is believed, be sanctioned in the coming winter. Mr. F. Walker, the Engineer-in-chief of the East Coast Railway, is expected shortly at Simla to arrange the preliminaries in connection therewith. Work will probably begin in December.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

THE official correspondence relating to the Behring Sea question was presented to Congress on July 23. The documents, which are thirty in number, cover the period from August 24, 1889, to the 19th inst.

The correspondence begins with a request from the Hon. H. G. Edwardes, the British Chargé d'Affaires, that United States cruisers should discontinue the seizures of sealing vessels in Behring Sea. Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, in reply stated that it was too late to give effect to Mr. Edwardes's request, as the United States revenue vessels had already sailed. A despatch from Lord Salisbury suggests the renewal of the negotiations with a view to an international agreement between Great Britain, the United States, and Russia, and protests against the seizures of sealing vessels as both unjustifiable and inexplicable, after the unofficial assurance given by Mr. Bayard, the late Secretary of State, that they should cease pending the conclusion of the negotiations. Mr. Blaine, in reply, pointed out that Canadian vessels were inflicting serious injury upon the absolute rights to the seal fisheries, which were undisturbed and unquestioned, until the inroads of the Canadians and the extirpation of seals by them in 1886. The Secretary of State at the same time expressed his surprise that Great Britain should seek to defend them, and asked what would be done if an attempt were made to interfere with the Ceylon pearl fisheries, or to destroy fish on the banks of Newfoundland by means of dynamite, acts which would form a fitting parallel to the proceedings of the Canadian fishermen, which were the next steps to piracy. Mr. Blaine concluded by requesting some proposition on the subject from the British Government. To this dispatch Sir Julian Pauncefote was directed to reply suggesting the appointment of a mixed commission, and that meanwhile a close season should be temporarily established.

Lord Salisbury subsequently wrote to Sir Julian Pauncefote, denying that sea sealing was internationally immoral, or justified the seizure of vessels so engaged by a friendly nation. His lordship, at the same time, recalled the slave trade agreement, and reasserted the right of free commerce on the high seas, adding that the United States Government insisted upon its rights against Russia's Alaskan claims.

Sir Julian Pauncefote next warned Mr. Blaine that a formal protest from Great Britain was on its way, to which the Secretary of State replied by protesting against Great Britain interfering with American rights. At the same time he pointed out that Lord Salisbury had previously agreed to adopt the regulations, and had practically settled the question, but had subordinated the negotiations to Canadian wishes, thus making all the direct negotiations mere loss of time. The close season proposed by Lord Salisbury would, Mr. Blaine considered, be ill-timed and ineffective, and he proceeded to contrast it with his lordship's original proposal, which, he asserted, was changed at the wish of Canada. Mr. Blaine asked if the agreement with England should be broken in regard to California, which would be a similar case, and proposed that British vessels should be excluded from Behring Sea for this season, so as to give time for negotiation, or that Lord Salisbury should apply his original proposal for the same time.

Sir Julian Pauncefote replied by declining these proposals, and Mr. Blaine retorted that the suggestion came from Lord Salisbury himself. The British Premier, replying to this assertion, declared that he had no power to exclude vessels from the high seas without legislation, and denied making use of the language attributed to him. Mr. Blaine thereupon suggested the issue of a proclamation to this effect. Sir Julian Pauncefote then presented a formal protest, denying the right of the United States to seize vessels, and declaring that Great Britain must hold the United States responsible for the consequences of acts contrary to the established principles of international law. Sir Julian, in a subsequent despatch, agreed to the issue of a proclamation on condition that the question of the legality of the seizures should be referred to arbitration, and that, meanwhile, all interference with British sealers should cease, and that the United States should compensate British subjects for losses if the decision of the arbitrators should be adverse to the United States. Lord Salisbury says that Mr. Blaine misunderstood the status of the negotiations in London. His lordship denies that he ever gave an assurance respecting the proposed convention, and says that the provision then made was provisional and indefinite. He also declares the political situation in the United States, and not the Canadian interference, to be the cause of the suspension of the negotiations. Lord Salisbury quotes Mr. John Quincy Adams, when, as Secretary of State, he protested against the exclusive claim made by Russia.

Mr. Blaine, in reply to this, declares that the quotation is unfortunately most defective, erroneous, and misleading, as the import qualification as to time is entirely erased without even a suggestion being made that it had ever formed part of the text, and out of the eigaty-four words which are logically and inseparably connected thirty-five are dropped from Mr. Adam's paragraph in quotation. The letter then gives the quotation in the corrected form, which shows that Mr. Adams conceded the Russian rights to the island north of 55 degs. N. lat., and says that upon these words the United States founded its argument in this case, and that conclusions or inferences resting upon the paragraph, with material parts omitted, are, of course, valueless. An extensive review of Alaskan history follows, intended to demonstrate that from the Russian Exclusion Ukase of 1799 down through all the subsequent treaties made between Great Britain and Russia, there was a distinct recognition of the exclusive right of the latter country to jurisdiction in the Behring Sea for a distance of a hundred miles from the coast, and the protest made by the United States early in this century was not against this right, but against the territorial claims on the north-west coast. Whatever duty England owed Alaska as a Russian province was not changed by the transfer of the country to the United States. Mr. Blaine then asks whence Canadian vessels derived the right to do what they refrained from doing for ninety years, how Great Britain defends her conduct, and how she concludes that an act may be committed with impunity against the rights of the United States which was never attempted against the same rights when held by Russia. The Secretary of State, in conclusion, says that the interposition of the wishes of the British province against the conclusion of a convention between the two nations, which, according to Mr. Phelps, the late United States Minister in London, had been virtually agreed upon, except as to details, was, in the opinion of the President, a grave injustice to the United States.

A Philadelphia telegram says:—The correspondence attracts but little attention among the public, the belief being that the Secretary of State will seek for arbitration on the questions at issue. The letters are voluminous. Mr. Blaine's last letter of July 19 would fill twenty newspaper columns.

American newspaper opinions differ. The *New York Tribune* thinks that Mr. Blaine has fully maintained the justice of the American position, and regrets being compelled to say that the conduct of the British Cabinet has not been candid, that England knows American rights are clearer and stronger than those she asserts in the Gulf of Manar, that she knows she cannot dispute a single one of the claims Mr. Blaine enforces, and that her attempt to sustain Canada's behaviour is a dangerous farce. The *New York Herald* thinks the correspondence hardly adds to Mr. Blaine's diplomatic laurels, and that his position was weakened by his readiness to seek to negotiate an international plan for protecting seals, which was an admission that the United States could not maintain the claim of exclusive jurisdiction. Lord Salisbury was not slow to attack this position in its weakest points. The *New York Times* says that in the controversy between Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury the former seems distinctly to have the better of the argument. It thinks the situation not reassuring, there being a danger that the complications may become more serious.

WHAT might have been a very nasty accident is reported to have taken place at Gharial a day or two ago. Some soldiers of the Northumberland Fusiliers were repairing a cookhouse, when some of the men outside saw the building shaking. They called to their comrades who were inside, and all ran out just as the building fell in. Four escaped without injury, one

PURE PERSONALITIES.

COLONEL MAITLAND according to a London evening contemporary will be tried by court-martial at his own request in connection with his much criticised command of the doomed brigade of Guards. It is as well he should court the fullest investigation of his conduct, considering the disparagement to which it has been generally subjected. Meanwhile, Colonel Eaton seems the right man in the right place, as he is very popular with his men, and in every respect the ideal of a "good chap." Colonel Eaton will be remembered as the rejected of Coventry, for which he stood as Tory candidate when his father was created Lord Cheylesmore. Lord Cheylesmore is a splendid specimen of successful bourgeoisie. He is a capital whip and a member of the Four-in-Hand Club. He is very short-sighted and wears an eyeglass screwed into his hat, which he is known sometimes to wear in a room.

The [illegible] gives an interesting sketch of some [illegible] House of Com-smoke-room. Mr. [illegible] devotion to cigarettes and cynicism is [illegible] Bradlaugh's habits are stranger. [illegible] colleague" (says the *Speaker*) is [illegible] grim, but he also loves the smoke-[illegible] smoke a big cigar and drink very [illegible] and he also is fond of a game of chess. [illegible] two years chess-playing has become one of [illegible] features of the smoke-room. The [illegible] is a sign of the times; it indicates the [illegible] to the division lobby and the gradual [illegible] the dinner hour which the keener party [illegible] the larger demands of a democratic electorate upon the representatives of the people. The chess-board is almost as great a reconciler as the pipe or the cigar. You often see the iconoclastic member for Northampton with knitted brow opposite a young Tory peer whom in his pristine days he had doomed to the vengeance of an enlightened and enraged people.

Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, the champion golfer, is "Spyed" in *Vanity Fair*. He is the son of General Nelson Hutchinson, and is not even a Scotsman, although golf is essentially a Scotch game. He was born in London thirty years ago. He was brought up among golfers. He began to win medals at sixteen, and has not yet stopped winning them. He can play other games in which success is dependent upon the skilful hitting of a ball, such as cricket and billiards. He is a good-looking fellow, and a gentleman whose popularity is great with all classes. The caddies know him as "Horace."

"Mr. Parnell, before he was taken ill, almost lived in the House of Commons for weeks together, and after dinner regularly had a cup of coffee and a very small and a very mild cigar. It was then that you might see the unapproachable and frigid Irish chief in conversation with one or two of his colleagues—generally men who have been associated with him for the longest number of years. He rarely speaks politics in private, though any stranger not within hearing distance would imagine that he was always discussing matters of the greatest pith and moment."

This is not the first time that Sergeant Bates has distinguished himself as a marksman. He has over seventy badges and medals for shooting. He has been for years the champion of the Midlands, and has won gold and silver medals at the meetings of the Scottish National Association and at international competitions. Sergeant Bates is described as a fine-looking fellow of forty-eight. He is a native of Birmingham, and the 1st Warwick, to which he belongs, is a Birmingham regiment. He was apprenticed to the gold-chainmaking business, but his shooting naturally led him to take an interest in guns, and he is now in business as a gun-maker. Winning the Queen's Prize will be a big advertisement for him.

The Prince of Wales, who, if he is an authority on anything, is an authority on the banjo, says the finest performer he has ever heard on that instrument is Reuben R. B. Brooks, an American professor, who is over here just now, and has played several times before the Prince at the Rothschilds' and other of the big houses where the royal banjoist goes. Other banjo-players have managed to get a good deal of noise out of the instrument, and to indicate nigger melodies to a fairly satisfactory extent. But Mr. Brooks is the first of them all who has made any satisfactory endeavor to tune his strings for the purpose of music. Some people say there is no music in the banjo at all. They have heard some nigger or uninstructed amateur picking and thimble scratching away at the "Swance River" or "Mother, Put some Sugar in my Tea." They have not heard Mr. Brooks play the "Tannhauser" March or Delibes' ballet music. If they had they would admit that there is plenty of music in the banjo when the artist is there to bring it out. He never uses that abomination of the nigger minstrel banjoist, the thimble, and gets a most surprising tone out of his strings. Mr. Brooks is recognised in America as the greatest master of the instrument. He never performs in public, all his time being taken up by private engagements.

Mr. Stead has got Oliver Cromwell's pistol. It was presented to him by a friend, and he is very proud of it. Cromwell occupies a prominent place in Mr. Stead's gallery of heroes, and, after the Bible, Cromwell's letters and speeches had the greatest influence on him as a young man. The pistol is in good order, and would shoot a cavalier yet. Mr. Stead has hung it up on the walls of his sanctum on the Embankment, underneath an old and curious portrait of Cromwell—painted on a panel. A bust of another of Mr. Stead's heroes—Cardinal Manning—is placed over his desk.

The parentage of the late Sir Richard Wallace was always hedged around with a good deal of mystery. The accepted story, of course, has been that he was a natural son of the Marquis of Hertford, the original of Thackeray's Lord Steyne. The fact that Lord Hertford left him all his property has always given the strongest color to this theory, but it is more than suspected that he did this as much out of a cynical desire to spite the successor to the title as anything else. It may be mentioned that when the late baronet was born Lord Hertford was only a little over sixteen years of age, and among his friends and contemporaries it was always believed that Lord Hertford was not his father at all. His mother was a dancer, and she prevailed on Lord Hertford to undertake the care of Mr. Richard, as he was always styled, and he certainly was not reared or educated in the way that was best calculated to equip him for the possession of the wealth of his reputed father.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the "Diamond King," who has just been appointed Prime Minister of British South Africa, first came into popular notice in this country by contributing £10,000 to Mr. Parnell's Home Rule Fund. Mr. Rhodes is a man of great ability, and has had a most successful business career. He is an instance of an educated Englishman who took to the adventurous life of the diamond fields. After leaving Oxford Mr. Rhodes went up country to the diamond fields just at the right time, and soon made a fortune. Not long ago he succeeded in obtaining a charter for the British South Africa Company, which is now carrying on operations with great success. Mr. Rhodes, of course, is a strong Imperial Federationist, and recently converted Mr. Schnadhorst.

Lord Alington is the father of many beautiful daughters, one of whom he married off on the 23rd ult. to the Rev. Mr. Cooper. Another, who still remains in a condition of spinsterhood, is quite unrivalled in loveliness among England's highborn damsels. A dance was given recently at Alington House for her benefit after a dinner, at which the Prince of Wales was present. It is probable that an announcement of Lord Alington's engagement to a young and charming lady well known in London society will shortly be published to the world.

Dr. Moulton, who has been elected president of the Wesleyan Conference is one of the most eminent exponents of Methodism. He was a member of the New Testament Revision Committee, and is an accomplished Greek scholar. Dr. Moulton became a Wesleyan minister in 1858, and is well known as the Principal of the Leys School at Cambridge. He is a brother of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q. C., who represented Clapham in the Liberal interest in 1885.

THE phenomenal rains of last week have affected Sialkote rather seriously, says the Lahore paper. A correspondent writes:—No such rain has been known there for years. Almost all the houses in the city are leaking like sieves. Dozens of houses have tumbled down, and several fatalities have occurred. The foundation of the eastern ward of the boarding-house attached to the M. B. School, lately built on the Tibba, has been washed away. There is great consternation in the city, and the labouring classes are suffering for want of work on account of the incessant rains. The Aik has overflown some of the streets of the city, and the arches under the bridge are all but invisible. The Puras to the east of the city look like islands, and the Municipality is hard at work, endeavouring to divert the water round the Puras, and to save them from being washed away.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledge to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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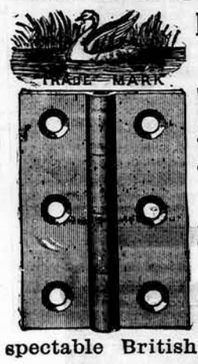

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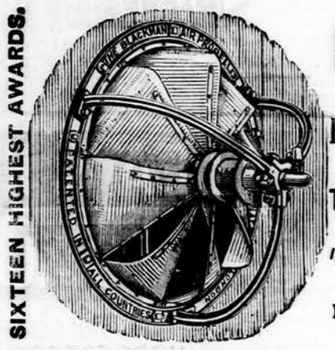

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Fig. 14.

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A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled	660
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Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

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A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050
Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅝ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

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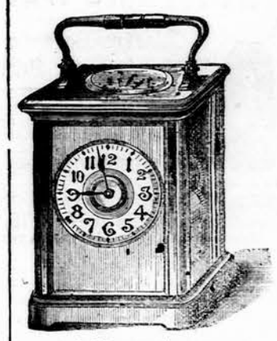

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